

**3/28/78-4/3/78 Trip Material – South America & Africa [2]**

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# WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

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Booklet	Booklet of speeches(?), in Portuguese (Brazil)	3/30/78	C

## FILE LOCATION

Carter Presidential Papers-Staff Offices, Office of Staff Sec.-Presidential Handwriting File Trip Material-South America & Africa, [3/28/78-4/3/78] [2]  
Box 78

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I am proud and deeply moved to be the first  
American President ~~since Franklin Delano Roosevelt~~ <sup>to make an official</sup>  
~~state visit to~~ <sup>especially thankful</sup> ~~to visit~~ sub-Saharan Africa, and ~~to be the first to~~ <sup>grateful</sup>  
~~for the warmth and generosity of my reception~~  
~~come as a guest to your great nation.~~  
<sup>by the Government and people of Nigeria.</sup>

During my first year as President of the United  
States, I have been pleased to work closely with  
General Obasanjo, learning from him and other African  
leaders. Our cooperation has had a special meaning for  
me, since Africa has been so much in my thoughts during  
the past fifteen months.

Our countries have much in common. Nigeria and the United States are both vast and diverse nations, seeking to use our great resources for the benefit of all our peoples.

Americans admire the energy, the wisdom, the hard work, and the sense of optimism of the Nigerian people, for these are <sup>the same</sup> qualities we value.

The Nigerian government has shown these qualities in your own national accomplishments, and in your efforts for worldwide peace and economic progress, in the Organization for African Unity, at the United Nations, and in other councils where nations seek common ground.

We admire also the humane and creative way in which Nigeria has come through a divisive time in its history. Through public debate and far-sighted planning, you are designing a democratic future for "one Nigeria."

*bonds of friendship*

Our ~~ties~~<sup>^</sup> go back many years. Nigerian students

first came to the United States in the nineteenth century.

Your first President, Nnamdi Azikiwe ("Namdi Ah-zeek'-way"),

studied in our country. In applying to Lincoln University,

he wrote that he believed in education for service, and

"service for humanity."

*Tens of*

~~Today,~~<sup>^</sup> thousands of young Nigerians have followed

him to America, to prepare themselves for service here

in their homeland. Many are <sup>*present and/or*</sup> future teachers, who will

help you achieve your goal of universal primary education.

We in the United States are learning from <sup>*you*</sup> ~~them~~ as well.

For we are enriched by our ties and heritage in Africa,

just as we hope to contribute to the realization of

African hopes and expectations.

Our nations, and our continents, are bound together by strong ties that we inherit from our histories.

*also*  
We <sup>^</sup>share ~~as well~~ three basic commitments to the future of Africa:

-- A commitment to majority rule and individual human rights.

-- A commitment to ~~equitable~~ economic growth and human development that meets the basic needs of people in every nation.

-- A commitment to an Africa that is at peace, *free* ~~colonialism, racism and~~ from ~~from~~ military interference by outside nations and free of the inevitable conflicts that can come when the integrity of national boundaries is not respected.

These three commitments shape our attitude towards  
Africa.

You have been among the leaders of African effort  
to bring the principles of majority rule and individual  
rights into reality in Southern Africa.

During the past year, we have worked closely with  
your government and the front line states in the quest  
to achieve these goals in Namibia and Rhodesia.

Our efforts have now reached a critical stage.

On Namibia, there has been some progress, with  
the parties showing some flexibility. It is important  
that accommodation be now reached. This past week, we  
and the other Western members of the U.N. Security Council  
have presented to the parties our proposals for an  
internationally acceptable agreement based on free elections.

These proposals provide the best hope for a fair and peaceful solution that will bring independence to Namibia in a manner consistent with Security Council Resolution 385. No group is favored at the expense of another. They protect the rights of all. They should

be accepted without further delay. *The tragic assassination of Chief Kapua should not lead to an era of violence and recrimination but to an internationally supervised choice by the people of Namibia to elect leadership that will unite that country in peace.* *ok*

On Rhodesia, Great Britain and the United States

have put forward a plan for a solution based on three fundamental principles:

- free and fair elections;
- an irreversible transition to genuine majority rule and independence; and
- respect for the individual rights of all the citizens of an independent Zimbabwe.



This plan provides the best basis for agreement.

It is widely supported within the international community

and by the Presidents of the front line nations. Its

principles must be honored. *Let there be no question of our commitment to these principles or our determination to pursue a just settlement which brings a cease fire and an internationally recognized, legal government.* *ok*

The present challenge to our diplomacy and to yours

is to help all the parties build on areas of agreement.

Only a fair arrangement with broad support among the parties

can endure.

The transition to independence of a new Zimbabwe

must ensure an opportunity for all parties to compete

in the democratic process on an equal footing. This path

must lead irrevocably to majority rule and a future in

which the rights of each citizen of Zimbabwe, regardless *ok*

*tribe or ethnic origin or*  
of race are protected,

The hour is late, with regard both to Rhodesia and to Namibia.

The parties must choose. They can choose the path  
of agreement, and be remembered as *MEN of vision and courage* ~~statesmen~~ who created  
new nations, born in peace. Or, they can insist on  
rigid postures that will produce new political  
complications, generating conflicts, growing bloodshed,  
and delay the fulfillment of their hopes.

*We in the United States remain* *as do the people of Nigeria*  
~~remain~~ committed, with you, to the path of  
genuine progress and fairness, for the sake of *all* the  
*nations* ~~people~~ of the region, and for the sake of international  
peace.

In the name of justice, we also believe that South  
African society should and can be transformed progressively  
and peacefully, with assured respect for the rights of

all. We have made it clear to South Africa that the nature  
of our relations will depend on whether there is progress  
~~the~~  
towards full ~~political~~ participation for all her people  
in every aspect of the social and economic life of the nation  
and an end to ~~racial~~ discrimination. We stand firm in  
based on race ~~or~~ ethnic origin.  
that message.

I grew up in a society struggling to find racial  
harmony through racial justice. Though our problems were  
different, I know that progress can best be found if the  
determination to see wrongs righted is matched by an  
understanding that the prisoners of injustice include  
the privileged as well as the powerless.

I believe we should therefore combine our  
determination to support the rights of the oppressed  
in South Africa with a willingness to hold out our  
hands to the white minority if they decide to transform  
their society and to do away with the crippling burdens  
of past injustices.

I also believe that progress can be made. As Andrew Young said here in Lagos last August, a belief in dreams for the future is not naive if we are ready to work to realize those dreams.

Our concern for human rights extends throughout this continent and throughout the world. Whatever the ideology or the power or the race of a government that abuses the rights of its people, we oppose those abuses.

We in America welcome the real progress in human rights that is being made in many countries, in Africa as well as in other regions.

Americans were greatly encouraged that the African Group at the U.N. Human Rights Commission moved this year to consider the oppressive policies of two of its own member nations.

are encouraged, too, by the movement toward democracy being made by many nations. Nigeria is an outstanding example. The free and fair elections you held in the past year leave no doubt that your government is determined to pursue its decision to establish civilian rule by 1979.

*This action will be an inspiration to all those in the world who love democracy and freedom.*

Each country must, of course, adapt the instruments of democracy to fit its own particular needs, a process <sup>now being completed by</sup> ~~that~~ your constituent assembly <sup>is</sup> ~~has~~ now completing ~~already begun.~~

The basic elements are participation by individuals in the decisions that affect their lives, respect for civil liberties through rule of law, and thus protection of the dignity of all men and women.

Wherever these fundamental principles exist, a government can accommodate to necessary change without breaking, and its people can demand such change without being broken.

These principles are necessary for democracy -- and they sustain development as well. For in a democracy, the people themselves can best ensure that their government will promote their economic rights as well as their political and civil liberties.

I believe -- as I know you do as well -- that every person also has a right to education, to health care, to nutrition, to shelter and to employment. These are the foundation on which men and women can build better lives.

This is our second great common goal: human development made possible by equitable economic progress.

My country is ready to do its fair share in support of African development, both because it is in our own interest and because it is right.

More and more, the economic well-being of Americans depends on the growth of the developing nations. A good example is our relationship with Nigeria, which is marked by respect for each others' independence and a growing recognition of our interdependence. Nigeria is the United States' second largest supplier of imported crude oil. The United States is the largest market for Nigeria's petroleum, and thus the largest source of the revenue which is so vital to Nigeria's dynamic economic development efforts. But the scope of our commerce is much broader than in petroleum alone.

Our growing trade serves the interests of both <sup>products</sup>  
our countries. <sup>When we purchase Nigerian ~~oil~~ we contribute</sup>  
<sup>to Nigerian Development. ~~the interest~~ But unless</sup>  
<sup>we can also share our technology and productive capacity,</sup>  
<sup>our economy slows down, American workers are laid off and</sup>  
<sup>the result is stagflation means that we use less oil buy</sup>  
<sup>less from you.</sup>  
~~We know that~~ Financial encouragement to developing

<sup>therefore</sup>  
nations is ~~also~~ in our interest because a world of  
prosperous, developing economies is a world in which  
America's economy can prosper.

We are increasing our bilateral development  
assistance to Africa, and on my return to Washington  
I will recommend to the Congress that the United States  
contribute \$125 million to the second replenishment of  
the African Development Fund.

I am happy to announce also that just before  
leaving Washington, I authorized our Corps of Engineers  
to offer to participate in the comprehensive development  
of the Niger River system.



We are giving new priority to cooperating in international efforts to improve health around the world. We would like to study with you how we can best work with Nigeria and the other nations of Africa to deal with the killing and crippling diseases that so afflict this continent.

Three days ago I spoke in Caracas about our commitment to international economic growth and equity. All of us can gain if we act fairly toward one another. Nigeria acted on this principle in helping to negotiate the Lome ("Low-may") Convention and the birth of the Economic Community of West African States.

All nations can act on this principle by making world trade increasingly free and fair. Private investment can help, under arrangements benefitting

both investors and host countries. And sharing technology can make a crucial difference. We are especially pleased that Nigeria is sending so many of your people to the United States for training in middle level technical skills.

There must be fair international agreements on such key issues as stabilizing commodity prices, the creation of a Common Fund, and relieving the debt burden of the poorest nations.

Every government has the obligation to promote economic justice within its own nation as well as among nations. American development assistance will go increasingly to those areas where it can make the greatest contribution to the economic rights of the poor.

Progress towards economic development requires the pursuit of our third goal as well -- a peaceful Africa free from military intervention -- for economic progress is best pursued in times of peace. Africans themselves can best find peaceful answers to African disputes, through the Organization of African Unity and, when needed, with the help of the United Nations.

We support your efforts to strengthen the peacemaking role of the OAU, and we share Nigeria's belief in the practical contributions the United Nations can make. UN peacekeeping forces are today playing a crucial role in the Middle East. They could help bring independence and majority rule, in peace, to Namibia and Zimbabwe.

The military intervention of outside powers or their proxies in such disputes too often makes local

conflicts even more complicated and dangerous and opens the door to a new form of domination. We oppose such intervention. We must ~~not~~ allow great power rivalries to destroy our hopes for an Africa at peace.

This is one reason we applaud the leading role Nigeria is playing in seeking to find peaceful solutions to such tragedies as the recent struggle between Ethiopia and Somalia.

*2/2* We are concerned that ~~massive~~ foreign troops are already planning for military action in Eritrea, which will result in greatly increased bloodshed among those unfortunate peoples. *J*

Although I will remain careful to see that our friends are not put at a disadvantage, I am working to curb our own role as a supplier of arms -- and we urge others to show similar restraint. We prefer to seek

good relations with African and other nations through  
the works of peace, not of war. *America's contribution  
will be to life and development, not death and destruction.* <sup>ok</sup>

Plainly, military restraint by outsiders can best  
be brought about if all nations actively seek that  
restraint. We would welcome and support voluntary  
regional agreements among African leaders to reduce  
the purchase of weapons as a major step toward peace  
and away from the economic deprivation of the poor.

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I have ~~talked~~ talked about many subjects this afternoon,  
but in one way or another I have been talking about  
change in the world that we all share.

Sometimes we grow impatient or cynical about that  
change, thinking that it is too slow, that it may not  
come at all.

I know something about social change.

In my own lifetime, I have seen the region of my birth changed from a place of poverty and despair to a land of bright promise and opportunity.

I have seen the towering wall between the races taken down, piece by piece, until the whites and blacks of my country could reach across it to each other.

I know that our own society is different from any other, and that we still have much to do.

But nothing can shake my faith that in every part of the world peaceful change can come.

Nothing can make me doubt that this continent will win its struggle for freedom --

-- Freedom from racism and the denial of human rights.

-- Freedom from want.

-- And freedom from the destruction of war and foreign intervention.

Nigeria is a great and influential nation, a regional and international leader.

We stand by you in your work. We know that Africans will always take the lead in shaping the destiny of your people.

And we know that this continent will enjoy the liberation that can come to those who put racial division and injustice behind them.

I believe that this day is coming for Africa.

And on that day, blacks and whites alike will be able

to say in the words of Dr. Martin Luther King, Jr.,

"Free at last! Free at last! Great God Almighty,

we are free at last!"



PRESIDENT JIMMY CARTER  
ARRIVAL STATEMENT/LAGOS, NIGERIA  
APRIL 1, 1973

1

YOUR EXCELLENCY GENERAL "OH-BA'SAHN'JO",...CHIEF OF STAFF BRIGADIER  
"YAR-AUDA",...CHIEFS OF STAFF OF THE ARMED FORCES,...INSPECTOR GENERAL  
"YOU-SUE-FOO",...HONORABLE COMMISSIONERS,...MRS. EMMANUEL,...AND  
DISTINGUISHED GUESTS.

IT IS A PERSONAL PRIVILEGE FOR ME TO BEGIN THIS FIRST OFFICIAL  
STATE VISIT BY AN AMERICAN PRESIDENT TO SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA.

2

IT ALSO REFLECTS THE INCREASING ROLE WHICH SO MANY NATIONS OF  
THIS DIVERSE CONTINENT ARE PLAYING IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.

I AM PLEASED TO COME TO NIGERIA, WHERE THE VISION OF YOUR  
GOVERNMENT IN MEETING AFRICAN CHALLENGES HAS BEEN AN INSPIRATION  
FAR BEYOND THE BORDERS OF YOUR COUNTRY.

QUITE APART FROM THE GREAT POLITICAL EVENTS WHICH ARE SHAPING OUR  
TIMES, THE AMERICAN PEOPLE HAVE A LONGSTANDING BUT GROWING INTEREST IN  
THE CONTINENT OF AFRICA -- ITS HISTORY, ITS CULTURAL RICHNESS, ITS  
INCREASINGLY DEVELOPED ECONOMIC POTENTIAL.

DURING THE PAST YEAR, WE IN THE UNITED STATES HAVE BEEN ENRICHED BY SIGNIFICANT VISITS OF NIGERIA'S PAINTERS, SCULPTORS, MUSICIANS, AND OTHER ARTISTS.

OUR AWARENESS OF YOUR 2000-YEAR ARTISTIC TRADITION IS BEING ENHANCED BY SUCH EVENTS AS THE EXHIBIT THIS MONTH IN WASHINGTON OF REGIONAL ARTS OF THE NIGERIAN PEOPLE.

AS I TOLD GENERAL OBASANJO EARLIER, I AM AN AVID READER OF THE FINE LITERARY WORKS OF CHINUA ACHEBE.

IT IS IN THIS CONTEXT OF GROWING AWARENESS ABOUT AFRICAN CULTURE THAT SO MANY PEOPLE IN THE UNITED STATES ARE LOOKING BACK WITH INCREASED INTEREST TO THEIR FAMILY ORIGINS HERE.

BUT THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND NIGERIA IS BASED ON CURRENT REALITIES AND COMMON HOPES, AS WELL AS ANCESTRAL TIES.

-- WE SHARE WITH YOU A DESIRE TO SEE ALL THE PEOPLE OF AFRICA AT PEACE WITH EACH OTHER, PRESERVING THEIR DIVERSITY AND THEIR NATIONAL CHARACTER, LIVING IN MUTUAL RESPECT AND ENJOYING THE FRUITS OF DEVELOPMENT AND DEMOCRACY.

-- THE PRESENCE OF MORE THAN 15,000 NIGERIAN STUDENTS IN THE UNITED STATES <sup>AND MANY AMERICANS HERE</sup> UNDERLINES THE DEPTH OF OUR COOPERATION IN THE FIELD OF EDUCATION.

-- WE ARE ALSO BOUND TOGETHER BY ECONOMIC INTERESTS. WE ARE LEARNING FROM EACH OTHER ABOUT TRADE <sup>ABOUT</sup> INDUSTRIAL AND AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENT.

OUR RELATIONSHIP WITH YOU IS ONE OF MUTUAL DEPENDENCE, AND OUR GOAL SHOULD BE TO FIND WAYS OF MAKING IT EVEN MORE BENEFICIAL.

-- AND WE SHARE THE HOPE OF ACHIEVING PEACE WITH JUSTICE IN SOUTHERN AFRICA.

I AM PARTICULARLY HAPPY TO RENEW MY ACQUAINTANCE WITH  
GENERAL OBASANJO.

WE FIRST MET LAST OCTOBER WHEN HE PAID AN OFFICIAL VISIT TO  
THE UNITED STATES.

SINCE THEN, I HAVE BENEFITTED FROM HIS COUNSEL IN MANY AREAS.

I AM ESPECIALLY PLEASED THAT THE NIGERIAN PEOPLE AND GOVERNMENT  
LEADERS ARE SO STRONGLY COMMITTED TO DEMOCRATIC PRINCIPLES.

A FREELY-ELECTED ASSEMBLY IS EVEN NOW DEBATING THE DRAFT OF  
YOUR NATION'S NEW CONSTITUTION.

THIS DEMONSTRATION OF FAITH IN THE JUDGMENT OF NIGERIAN CITIZENS  
IS HEARTENING TO ALL OF US IN AMERICA WHO CARE SO DEEPLY ABOUT  
SELF-DETERMINATION, MAJORITY RULE, AND HUMAN RIGHTS.

I AM LOOKING FORWARD TO CLOSER COOPERATION WITH NIGERIA AND  
WITH OTHER NATIONS IN AFRICA, AND DURING THIS VISIT I EXPECT TO LEARN  
FIRST HAND ABOUT SOME OF AFRICA'S PROBLEMS AND OPPORTUNITIES.

GENERAL OBASANJO, THANK YOU FOR YOUR WELCOME.

IT IS A GREAT PLEASURE TO BE HERE.

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PRESIDENT JIMMY CARTER  
BRAZILIAN CONGRESS  
THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1973

1

I AM GRATEFUL FOR THE INVITATION TO APPEAR BEFORE THIS GREAT CONGRESS; AND, AS ONE WHOSE OWN POLITICAL CAREER BEGAN IN A LEGISLATURE, I JOIN YOU IN HONORING THE ULTIMATE PURPOSE OF ANY LEGISLATIVE BODY -- THAT OF ENSURING THAT THE PEOPLE MAY PARTICIPATE IN THE DECISIONS THAT AFFECT THEIR LIVES.

BRAZILIAN CONGRESS

2

THIRTY-ONE YEARS AGO, ANOTHER AMERICAN PRESIDENT STOOD BEFORE ANOTHER BRAZILIAN CONGRESS -- IN A DIFFERENT CITY, SINCE YOUR VISION OF BRASILIA WAS YET TO BE FULFILLED.

"IT IS NOT TOO MUCH TO DESCRIBE OUR RELATIONS AS THOSE OF 'LIFELONG FRIENDS,'" HARRY TRUMAN SAID;...AND HE ASKED:

BRAZILIAN CONGRESS

3

"WHY ARE THE TIES BETWEEN US SO CLOSE?

"THE DISTANCE BETWEEN OUR COUNTRIES IS GREAT, AND UNTIL OF RECENT YEARS COMMUNICATION WAS SLOW AND DIFFICULT.

"IT IS NOT PHYSICAL PROXIMITY THAT ALONE MAKES FRIENDS AND NEIGHBORS.

"IT IS RATHER THE FACT THAT WE HAVE COMMON INTERESTS, COMMON PRINCIPLES, AND COMMON IDEALS."

BRAZILIAN CONGRESS

4

IN THE INTERVENING YEARS, BRAZIL HAS COME INTO AN EVEN FULLER REALIZATION OF ITS RIGHTFUL PLACE IN THE WORLD -- THOUGH IT HAS NOT YET REACHED THE LIMITS OF ITS ENORMOUS POTENTIAL.

AND AFTER ALL THOSE YEARS, WE CAN STILL CALL ONE ANOTHER FRIENDS, FOR THAT BOND RECALLS THE SACRIFICES WE HAVE MADE TOGETHER IN A COMMON STRUGGLE, AND IT IMPLIES THE RIGHT TO DISAGREE, EVEN VIGOROUSLY ON OCCASION, WITHOUT BITTERNESS OR MISTRUST.

BRAZILIAN CONGRESS

5

AS I SAID WHEN I MET YOUR PRESIDENT YESTERDAY, THE WORLD NEEDS THE BENEFITS OF YOUR CREATIVITY, YOUR ENERGY, YOUR SUCCESS.

MANY OF THE PROBLEMS WE SHARE, AS MEMBERS OF A HUMAN FAMILY, WILL NEVER BE SOLVED UNLESS THE ABLEST AMONG US DEVOTE THEIR BEST EFFORTS TO THAT CAUSE.

BRAZILIAN CONGRESS

6

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, WITH A FAIRER DISTRIBUTION OF THE WORLD'S RICHES;...A TRADING SYSTEM THAT IS OPEN AND EQUITABLE;...COOPERATIVE SOLUTIONS TO OUR COMMON ENERGY PROBLEMS;...PEACEFUL USE OF ATOMIC POWER WITHOUT THE RISK OF PROLIFERATION;...REDUCING THE EXCESSIVE TRADE IN WEAPONS AND ENCOURAGING CONSULTATIONS AND NEGOTIATIONS ABOUT EVEN THE MOST TROUBLING ISSUES;...ADVANCING THE CAUSE OF HUMAN LIBERTY, DEMOCRATIC GOVERNMENT, AND THE RULE OF LAW --

--THESE ARE EFFORTS IN WHICH--



BRAZILIAN CONGRESS

7

-- THESE ARE EFFORTS IN WHICH THE UNITED STATES NEEDS YOUR PARTNERSHIP,  
AND THE WORLD NEEDS YOUR HELP AND LEADERSHIP.

IN PORTUGUESE AS IN ENGLISH, THE BIBLE TELLS US THAT OF THOSE  
TO WHOM MUCH IS GIVEN, MUCH IS EXPECTED.

OUR TWO NATIONS HAVE BEEN GREATLY BLESSED, AND WE HAVE MUCH  
TO GIVE IN RETURN.

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SENADOR  
FELICIO  
FEEZENDE  
DEPUTADO ERASMO MARTINS  
PEDRO

—  
(FEATURES)  
SIMILARITY - MISSISSIPPI  
PEOPLE - MAJORITY  
RELIGION  
GOVT ANALYZED,  
CRITICIZED BY PEOPLE  
ULTIMATE AUTH  
—  
HMM KTS. DEFINING DEAD

PRESIDENT JIMMY CARTER  
ARRIVAL STATEMENT  
BRASILIZ, BRAZIL  
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1973

1

THANK YOU, MR. PRESIDENT, FOR YOUR KIND WORDS OF WELCOME.

THIS IS MY SECOND VISIT TO YOUR BEAUTIFUL CAPITAL CITY OF BRASILIA,  
AND THIS TIME I AM PLEASED TO BRING NOT ONLY MY OWN PERSONAL GREETINGS  
BUT THOSE OF THE PEOPLE OF MY COUNTRY AS WELL -- AND I COME TO BRAZIL  
WITH A FULL REALIZATION THAT OUR TWO NATIONS SHARE THE RESPONSIBILITIES  
OF GREAT WORLD POWERS.

BRASILIA ARRIVAL STATEMENT

2

THERE ARE MANY THINGS IN OUR HISTORIES THAT MAKE US UNDERSTAND  
ONE ANOTHER, THAT HAVE TAUGHT US BOTH TO TREAT THE OTHER WITH  
FRIENDSHIP AND RESPECT.

WE BOTH EARNED OUR FREEDOM FROM EUROPEAN COLONIAL POWERS -- AND  
IN THIS CENTURY OUR SOLDIERS FOUGHT SIDE BY SIDE IN EUROPE DURING THE  
WORLD WARS TO BRING PEACE AND FREEDOM TO OTHERS.

BRASILIA ARRIVAL STATEMENT

3

WE BOTH HAVE EXPANDED THROUGH OUR GREAT FRONTIERS, WHICH HAVE PROVIDED OUR MOST DIFFICULT CHALLENGES AND OUR BEST OPPORTUNITIES,... AND WE HAVE APPLIED THE DETERMINATION AND THE TALENT OF OUR PEOPLE TO CONQUER THEM.

THE FRONTIER SPIRIT TRULY HAS SHAPED THE ATTITUDES OF BRAZIL AND OF THE UNITED STATES.

BRAZILIA ARRIVAL STATEMENT

4

WE BOTH BUILT NEW CAPITALS AS ACTS OF FAITH IN OUR FUTURE -- YOU EIGHTEEN YEARS AGO HERE IN THE SERTÃO<sup>2</sup>,...OUR ANCESTORS NEARLY 200 YEARS AGO IN THE WILDERNESS ALONG THE POTOMAC RIVER.

WE ARE BOTH PROUD OF OUR <sup>THE</sup> HUMAN DIVERSITY OF OUR NATIONAL POPULATION AND WE VALUE OUR UNIQUE CULTURES, WHICH WE ARE DETERMINED TO PRESERVE.

BRAZILIA ARRIVAL STATEMENT

5

I HAVE SEEN THE GREATNESS OF BRAZIL DURING MY VISITS TO MANAUS,  
BELEN, RECIFE, SÃO PAULO AND TO RIO DE JANEIRO.

BRAZIL'S RISE TO WORLD LEADERSHIP HAS EARNED THE ADMIRATION  
OF PEOPLE EVERYWHERE IN THE WORLD, BUT NOWHERE MORE SO THAN IN THE  
UNITED STATES.

BRASILIA ARRIVAL STATEMENT

6

YOURS IS THE FIFTH LARGEST NATION AND THE SIXTH MOST POPULOUS.  
YOUR NATIONAL PRODUCT IS ALREADY THE EIGHTH LARGEST, AND IT  
IS GROWING AT ONE OF THE FASTEST RATES IN THE WORLD.

YOU HAVE THE VISION, THE ENERGY, AND THE CREATIVITY OF A  
TRULY GREAT POWER -- AND THE WORLD MUST DEPEND UPON YOU TO APPLY THOSE  
TALENTS TO THE PROBLEMS THAT AFFECT US ALL.

BRASILIA ARRIVAL STATEMENT

7

BOTH OUR NATIONS ARE TURNING TO NUCLEAR POWER AS ONE OF THE  
ANSWERS TO OUR ENERGY PROBLEM -- AND WE BOTH BELIEVE THAT PEACEFUL USE  
OF ATOMIC POWER IS NOT INCOMPATIBLE WITH THE NEED TO PREVENT NUCLEAR  
PROLIFERATION.

LIKE YOU, MY NATION IS CONCERNED THAT THE SYSTEM OF WORLD TRADE  
BE MADE FAIRER AND MORE OPEN, AND THAT ALL NATIONS HAVE AN EQUAL CHANCE  
TO PARTICIPATE.

BRASILIA ARRIVAL STATEMENT

8

TODAY ALL OF US ARE JOINING IN THE WORLDWIDE STRUGGLE TO ADVANCE  
THE CAUSE OF HUMAN FREEDOM AND THE RULE OF LAW.

THIS IS A STRUGGLE THAT WILL PREVAIL ONLY WHEN WE ARE WILLING TO  
RECOGNIZE OUR OWN LIMITATIONS, AND TO SPEAK TO EACH OTHER FRANKLY AND  
WITH UNDERSTANDING.

BRASILIA ARRIVAL STATEMENT

9

OUR FRIENDSHIP WITH BRAZIL IS AN OLD ONE;....IN 1324 THE  
UNITED STATES WAS THE FIRST NATION TO RECOGNIZE YOUR INDEPENDENCE.

OUR FRIENDSHIP CAN BE EVEN STRONGER NOW, AS WE ACCEPT AS  
EQUALS THE RESPONSIBILITIES THE WORLD ASKS OF US.

BRASILIA ARRIVAL STATEMENT

10

I MUST NOT FAIL TO MENTION WITH GRATITUDE YOUR SHARING  
WITH US ONE OF BRAZIL'S GREATEST TREASURE, PERHAPS THE GREATEST  
ATHLETE OF ALL TIME -- THE INCOMPARABLE PELE.

HE IS A FRIEND OF MINE, AND HIS COURAGE ON THE PLAYING FIELD  
HAS BEEN AN INSPIRATION TO THE PEOPLE OF THE UNITED STATES.

BRASILIA ARRIVAL STATEMENT

11

MY WIFE ROSALYNN VISITED YOU LAST YEAR, AND HER ACCOUNTS OF  
YOUR HOSPITALITY AND YOUR VERY USEFUL DISCUSSIONS, MR. PRESIDENT,  
MADE ME ALL THE MORE EAGER TO VISIT BRAZIL ONCE MORE.

WE BOTH KNOW THAT PERSONAL CONTACT BETWEEN LEADERS CAN BUILD  
UNDERSTANDING BETWEEN NATIONS,...AND I BELIEVE THAT OUR CONVERSATIONS  
WILL RESULT IN A REAFFIRMATION OF THE MUTUAL RESPECT AND FRIENDSHIP  
THAT HAS BLESSED OUR TWO NATIONS FOR SO LONG A TIME.

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TALKS WITH PRESIDENT GEISEL

First Meeting: Wednesday. 5:30 p.m.

1. Overview of U.S. foreign policy objectives
  - East-West competition - The Human Rights Dimension -- Wake Forest speech
  - North-South: Wider framework - Caracas speech
2. Draw out Geisel's views on Africa/Cuba
3. Our shared long-term interests: World political and economic trends
  - Arms Restraint

## TALKS WITH PRESIDENT GEISEL

Second Meeting: Thursday, 10:45 a.m.

1. Shared responsibilities -- ~~greater role for Brazil~~
  - Trade: MTN in Geneva
  - IDB and World Bank
  - Common Fund/Science and Technology
  - Caribbean
2. The burden of energy on U.S. and Brazil
  - U.S. energy program
  - Desire for energy cooperation
  - Our global policy on Non-Proliferation

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

VISIT TO  
BRASILIA, BRAZIL

March 29-30, 1978

From: Tim Kraft

Wednesday, March 29, 1978  
SUMMARY SCHEDULE

4:40 pm	Air Force One arrives Brasilia Air Base, Brasilia, Brazil. Arrival Ceremony. <u>Remarks.</u>
5:10 pm	Depart via motorcade en route Planalto Palace.  (Driving time: 20 minutes)
5:30 pm	Arrive Planalto Palace. Meeting with President Geisel.
6:40 pm	Depart via motorcade en route Hotel Nacional.  (Driving time: 10 minutes)
6:50 pm	Arrive Hotel Nacional. Proceed to Suite. PERSONAL TIME: 35 minutes

Wednesday, March 29, 1978

7:35 nm Depart via motorcade en route Alvorada  
Palace.  
(Driving time: 10 minutes)

7:45 pm Arrive Alvorada Palace. Brief reception.  
Working dinner. Remarks.

9:35 pm Depart via motorcade en route Hotel  
Nacional.  
(Driving time: 10 minutes)

9:45 pm Arrive Hotel Nacional. Proceed to Suite.  
  
OVERNIGHT

Thursday, March 30, 1978

8:58 am Depart Suite en route News Conference.

9:03 am NEWS CONFERENCE.

9:35 am Proceed to holding room.  
PERSONAL TIME: 4 minutes

9:45 am Depart via motorcade en route Supreme  
Federal Tribunal.  
(Driving time: 10 minutes)

9:55 am Arrive Supreme Federal Tribunal. Meeting  
with members of Supreme Federal Tribunal.

10:08 am Depart via motorcade en route Congress.  
(Driving time: 2 minutes)

10:10 am Arrive Congress. Brief reception. Remarks  
to Session of Congress.

Thursday, March 30, 1978

10:55 am	Depart Congress en route Planalto Palace. (Driving time: 5 minutes)
11:00 am	Arrive Planalto Palace. Meeting with President Geisel.
12:10 pm	Depart Planalto Palace en route Brasilia Air Base. (Driving time: 20 minutes)
12:30 pm	Arrive Brasilia Air Base. Brief departure ceremony. Board Air Force One.
12:45 pm	Air Force One departs en route Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.  (Flying time: 1 hour. 30 minutes) (No time change)

Wednesday, March 29, 1978  
BRASILIA AIR BASE, BRASILIA, BRAZIL - ARRIVAL

4:40 pm

Air Force One arrives Brasilia Air Base,  
Brasilia, Brazil.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE  
CLOSED ARRIVAL  
LIVE BRAZILIAN TELEVISION

You and Mrs. Carter descend the front  
ramp of Air Force One and proceed to  
receiving line.

You will be met by:

President and Mrs. Ernesto Geisel (Lucy)  
Joao Carlos P. Fragoso, Chief of Protocol  
Col. Tabyra de Braz Coutinho  
Foreign Minister Antonio and Mrs. May F.  
Azeredo da Silveira  
Ambassador Joao Baptista and Mrs. Ceu  
Pinheiro, Brazilian Ambassador to the US  
Charge and Mrs. Richard E. Johnson

Escorted by President and Mrs. Geisel,  
you and Mrs. Carter proceed to viewing  
area and face the Honor Guard.

4:44 pm

U.S. National Anthem.

4:46 pm

Brazilian National Anthem.

NOTE: A 21-gun salute will be  
fired simultaneously.

The Troop Commander invites you  
to review the troops.

Escorted by the Troop Commander, you  
review the Honor Guard.

NOTE: Mrs. Carter and President  
Geisel will follow behind you.

Wednesday, March 29, 1978  
Brasilia, Brazil

Troop review concludes.

4:50 pm

You and Mrs. Carter and President and Mrs. Geisel greet a group of Brazilian dignitaries and senior U.S. Embassy officials who form a receiving line at the end of the Troop Review.

ATTENDANCE: 75

4:55 pm

Escorted by President and Mrs. Geisel, you and Mrs. Carter proceed to the Presidential Reception Room.

4:56 pm

You arrive Presidential Reception Room and pause briefly.

4:57 pm

Escorted by President Geisel, you depart Presidential Reception Room and proceed to podium.

NOTE: Mrs. Carter and Mrs. Geisel will remain in the Presidential Reception Room for coffee.

4:58 pm

Welcoming remarks by President Geisel (no translation).

5:01 pm

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS.  
(No translation)

FULL PRESS COVERAGE

5:06 pm

Remarks conclude. Escorted by President Geisel, you proceed to motorcade for boarding, bidding farewell to President Geisel at the motorcade. Foreign Minister Silveira will ride with you.

Wednesday, March 29, 1978  
Brasilia, Brazil

NOTE: Mrs. Carter departs via  
separate motorcade en route  
Ministry of Health.

5:10 pm

Motorcade departs Brasilia Air Base en  
route Planalto Palace.

(Driving time: 20 minutes)

PLANALTO PALACE - BILATERAL

5:30 pm

Motorcade arrives Planalto Palace.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE  
CLOSED ARRIVAL

You will be met by:

Minister Jorge Ribeiro, Chief of Protocol  
to President Geisel

Escorted by Minister Ribeiro, you proceed  
to President Geisel's office.

5:32 pm

You arrive President Geisel's office.

PRESS POOL COVERAGE

5:35 pm

Meeting begins.

Meeting Participants

U.S.

Secretary Vance  
Dr. Brzezinski  
Charge Johnson

Brazilian

President Geisel  
Foreign Minister Silveira  
Notetaker



Wednesday, March 29, 1978  
Brasilia, Brazil

6:35 pm

Meeting concludes.

You bid farewell to President Geisel and escorted by Minister Ribeiro, proceed to motorcade for boarding.

6:40 pm

Motorcade departs Planalto Palace en route Hotel Nacional.

(Driving time: 10 minutes)

6:50 pm

Motorcade arrives Hotel Nacional.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE  
CLOSED ARRIVAL

Proceed to suite.

PERSONAL TIME: 35 minutes

STATE DINNER - ALVORADA PALACE

7:30 pm

You and Mrs. Carter depart suite en route motorcade for boarding.

PRESS POOL COVERAGE  
CLOSED DEPARTURE

7:35 pm

Motorcade departs Hotel Nacional en route Alvorada Palace.

(Driving time: 10 minutes)

7:45 pm

Motorcade arrives Alvorada Palace.

PRESS POOL COVERAGE  
CLOSED ARRIVAL

You and Mrs. Carter will be met by:

Minister Jorge Ribeiro

Escorted by Minister Robeiro, you and Mrs. Carter proceed up the ramp to the front door of Alvorada Palace.

You and Mrs. Carter will be met at the front door by:

President and Mrs. Geisel

Wednesday, March 29, 1978  
Brasilia, Brazil

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE

NOTE: You and Mrs. Carter pause  
for a brief photograph with  
President and Mrs. Geisel.

7:50 pm

Escorted by President and Mrs. Geisel,  
you and Mrs. Carter proceed to living room.

7:51 pm

You and Mrs. Carter and President and  
Mrs. Geisel arrive living room and  
greet dinner guests.

(Attendance: 40)

You and Mrs. Carter and President and  
Mrs. Geisel proceed to dining room.

8:00 pm

Working dinner begins.

Dinner Participants

U.S.

Secretary Vance  
Mrs. Vance  
Charge Johnson  
Mrs. Johnson  
Dr. Brzezinski  
A. Lake  
T. Todman  
R. Pastor  
Interpreters

Brazilian

Vice President of the Republic and Mrs.  
Adalberto Pereira dos Santos  
President of the Senate and Mrs. Petronio  
Portella  
President of the Chamber of Deputies and  
Mrs. Marco Antonio Maciel  
President of the Supreme Federal Tribunal  
and Mrs. Carlos Thompson Flores  
Foreign Minister and Mrs. Antonio F.  
Azeredo da Silveira

Wednesday, March 29, 1978  
Brasília, Brazil

Minister of Finance and Mrs. Mario  
Henrique Simonsen  
Minister of Planning and Mrs. Joao Paulo  
Dos Reis Velloso  
Minister of Industry and Commerce Dr.  
Angelo Calmon de Sa  
Minister of Health Paulo de Almeida  
Machado  
Chief of National Intelligence Service and  
Mrs. Joao Baptista de Oliveria  
Figueiredo  
Ambassador and Mrs. Baenas Soares  
Admiral and Mrs. Cravo

9:15 pm

Toast by President Geisel.

9:20 pm

PRESIDENTIAL TOAST.

FULL PRESS COVERAGE

Toast concludes.

9:30 pm

Working dinner concludes.

Escorted by President and Mrs. Geisel,  
you and Mrs. Carter proceed to front door  
of Alvorada Palace and bid farewell en  
route motorcade for boarding.

PRESS POOL COVERAGE  
CLOSED DEPARTURE

9:35 pm

Motorcade departs Alvorada Palace en  
route Hotel Nacional.

(Driving time: 10 minutes)

9:45 pm

Motorcade arrives Hotel Nacional.

PRESS POOL COVERAGE  
CLOSED ARRIVAL

You and Mrs. Carter proceed to suite.

O V E R N I G H T

Thursday, March 30, 1978  
Brasilia, Brazil  
NEWS CONFERENCE

8:58 am                      You depart suite and proceed via elevator to offstage announcement area for News Conference.

9:02 am                      You arrive offstage announcement area and pause.

9:03 am                      Announcement.

You proceed to podium for News Conference with U.S. and Brazilian press.

FULL PRESS COVERAGE  
LIVE TELEVISION (U.S. and  
BRAZILIAN)

ATTENDANCE: 350

News Conference begins.

9:35 am                      News Conference concludes.

You thank your hosts and proceed to holding room.

PERSONAL TIME: 4 minutes

NOTE: Mrs. Carter will join you in the holding room.

9:40 am                      You depart holding room en route motorcade for boarding.

NOTE: En route motorcade for boarding, you will greet the following members of the Brazilian Congressional Prayer Group:

Thursday, March 30, 1978  
Brasilia, Brazil

Mr. Guido Mondim  
Mr. Daso de Olivera Coimvra  
Mr. Dirceu Cardoso  
Mr. Aldo Fagundes

OFFICIAL PHOTO COVERAGE

9:45 am

Motorcade departs Hotel Nacional en route  
Supreme Federal Tribunal.

(Driving time: 10 minutes)

MEETING AT SUPREME FEDERAL TRIBUNAL

9:55 am

Motorcade arrives Supreme Federal Tribunal.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE  
CLOSED ARRIVAL

You and Mrs. Carter will be met by:

Dr. Jayme de Assis Almeida, Secretary  
General to the President of the  
Supreme Federal Tribunal  
Dr. Pedro Jose Xavier Mattose, Director  
General of the Supreme Federal Tribunal

Escorted by Dr. Almeida and Dr. Mattoso,  
you and Mrs. Carter proceed inside the  
Supreme Federal Tribunal.

You and Mrs. Carter will be met by:

Carlos Thompson Flores, President of the  
Supreme Federal Tribunal  
Minister Antonio Neder, Vice President  
of Supreme Federal Tribunal  
Minister Djaci Alves Falcao

Thursday, March 30, 1978  
Brasilia, Brazil

Minister Francisco Manoel Xavier de  
Albuquerque  
Minister Jose Geraldo Rodrigues de  
Alckmin  
Minister Joao Leitao de Abreu  
Minister Joao Baptista Cordeiro Guerra  
Minister Jose Carlos Moreira Alves  
Minister Carlos Fulgencio da Cunha Teixeira  
Minister Pedro Soares Munoz  
Minister Henrique Fonseca de Araujo,  
Attorney General of the Republic

9:57 am

Escorted by members of the Supreme Federal Tribunal, you and Mrs. Carter proceed to reception room and take your seats.

9:58 am

Meeting begins.

PRESS POOL COVERAGE

10:03 am

Meeting concludes.

You and Mrs. Carter bid farewell to members of the Supreme Federal Tribunal and proceed to motorcade for boarding.

10:08 am

Motorcade departs Supreme Federal Tribunal en route Congress.

(Driving time: 2 minutes)

SPEECH AT CONGRESS

10:10 am

Motorcade arrives Congress.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE  
OPEN ARRIVAL

Thursday, March 30, 1978  
Brasília, Brazil

You and Mrs. Carter will be met by:

Luis Carlos Chaves, Director of Public  
Relations at the Congress  
Aiman Nogueira, Director General of the  
Senate  
Sra. Sara Abraao, Secretary General of  
the Senate  
Jose Ferreira de Aquinho, Director General  
of the Chamber of Deputies  
Paulo Alonso Martins de Oliveira,  
Secretary General of the Chamber of  
Deputies

Escorted by Mr. Chaves, you and Mrs.  
Carter proceed to the Salao Nobre.

NOTE: Prior to entering the  
Salao Nobre, you and Mrs. Carter  
will be met by the following  
Congressional Reception Committee:

Senator and Mrs. Petronio Portella,  
President of the Senate  
Deputy and Mrs. Marco Antonio Maciel,  
President of the Chamber of Deputies  
Senator Eurico Rezende, Senate Majority  
Leader  
Senator Paulo Brossard  
Deputy Jose Bonafacio de Andrada, Chamber  
of Deputies Majority Leader  
Deputy Tancredo Neves, Chamber of Deputies  
Minority Leader  
Senator Jose de Magalhaes Pinto, Chairman  
of the Senate Foreign Relations  
Committee  
Deputy Marcelo Linhares, Chairman of the  
Chamber of Deputies Foreign Relations  
Committee

Thursday, March 30, 1978  
Brasilia, Brazil

10:15 am            You and Mrs. Carter arrive Salao Nobre for  
                     brief reception with Reception Committee.

10:18 am            Escorted by Mr. Chaves and the Reception  
                     Committee, you and Mrs. Carter proceed  
                     to the Chamber of Deputies.

10:20 am            You and Mrs. Carter arrive Chamber of  
                     Deputies and take your seat on the dais.

NOTE:        Mrs. Carter will be  
                     escorted to her seat.

PRESS POOL COVERAGE

10:22 am            U.S. National Anthem.

10:24 am            Brazilian National Anthem.

10:26 am            Introduction of Senate Majority  
                     Leader Eurico Rezende by Senator  
                     Portella.

10:34 am            Remarks by Federal Deputy Martins  
                     Pedro.

10:41 am            You are introduced by Senator  
                     Portella.

10:41 am            PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS.

                     FULL PRESS COVERAGE  
                     ATTENDANCE: 1500

10:46 am            Remarks conclude.

Senator Portella thanks you  
and closes the Session of Congress.

You thank your hosts and, escorted by the  
Congressional Escort Committee, proceed  
to motorcade for boarding.

NOTE:        Mrs. Carter proceeds  
                     to press interviews.



Thursday, March 30, 1978  
Brasília, Brazil

10:55 am Motorcade departs Congress en route Planalto Palace. Foreign Minister Silveira will ride with you.

(Driving time: 5 minutes)

11:00 am Motorcade arrives Planalto Palace.

PRESS POOL COVERAGE  
CLOSED ARRIVAL

You will be met by:

Minister Jorge Ribeiro

Escorted by Minister Ribeiro, you proceed to President Geisel's office.

11:05 am You arrive office and greet President Geisel.

Meeting begins.

Meeting Participants

U.S.

Secretary Vance  
Dr. Brzezinski  
Charge Johnson  
T. Todman  
A. Lake  
R. Pastor  
Interpreter

Brazilian

President Geisel  
Foreign Minister Silveira  
Mario Henrique Simonsen, Minister of Finance

Thursday, March 30, 1978  
Brasilia, Brazil

Joao Paulo dos Reis Velloso, Minister  
of Planning  
Dr. Angelo Calmon de Sa, Minister of  
Industry and Commerce

12:05 pm

Meeting concludes.

You and President Geisel depart office  
en route reception room.

You arrive reception room, bid farewell  
to President and Mrs. Geisel, and proceed  
to motorcade for boarding. Foreign  
Minister Silveira will ride with you.

12:10 pm

Motorcade departs Planalto Palace en  
route Brasilia Air Base.

BRASILIA DEPARTURE

(Driving time: 20 minutes)

12:30 pm

Motorcade arrives Brasilia Air Base.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE  
CLOSED DEPARTURE

You and Mrs. Carter, escorted by Foreign  
Minister Silveira, proceed through VIP  
Room to reception area and bid farewell  
to Brazilian and U.S. officials.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE  
ATTENDANCE: 30

Escorted by Prime Minister Silveira,  
you and Mrs. Carter proceed to viewing  
area and face the Honor Guard.

12:35 pm

U.S. National Anthem.

12:37 pm

Brazilian National Anthem.

Thursday, March 30, 1978  
Brasilia, Brazil

The Commander of the Troops invites  
you to review the Troops.

Escorted by the Commander of the Troops,  
you review the Troops.

12:40 pm

Troop review concludes.

You and Mrs. Carter thank your hosts  
and proceed to Air Force One for boarding.

12:45 pm

Air Force One departs Brasilia, Brazil  
en route Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

(Flying time: 1 hour, 30 minutes)  
(No time change)

THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

VISIT TO  
RIO de JANEIRO  
March 30-31, 1978

From: Tim Kraft

THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1978  
SUMMARY SCHEDULE

2:15 pm	Air Force One arrives Galeao Air Base, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil. Brief Arrival Ceremony.
2:30 pm	Depart via motorcade en route National Memorial Monument. (Driving time: 20 minutes)
2:50 pm	Arrive National Memorial Monument. Wreath Laying Ceremony.
3:10 pm	Depart via motorcade en route Tamoyo Residence. (Driving time: 25 minutes)
3:35 pm	Arrive Tamoyo Residence. Free Evening.
	OVERNIGHT

FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1978

9:00 am	Depart suite for meeting with Brazilian leaders.
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FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1978

9:25 am	Meeting concludes. Depart via motorcade en route Galeao Air Base. (Driving time: 45 minutes)
10:15 am	Arrive Galeao Air Base. Brief Departure Ceremony. Board Air Force One.
10:30 am	Air Force One departs Rio de Janeiro, Brazil en route Lagos, Nigeria. (Flying time: 7 hours, 35 minutes) (Time change: + 4 hours)

THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1978  
RIO de JANEIRO - AIRPORT ARRIVAL

2:15 pm

Air Force One arrives Galeao Air  
Base, Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE  
CLOSED ARRIVAL

You and Mrs. Carter will be met by:

Counselor Andre Guimaraes, Chief  
of Protocol, Office of the Governor  
Col. Jair de Amoral Vasconcellos,  
Air Base Commander

You are invited by the Commander of  
the Troops to review the Honor Guard.

Escorted by the Commander of the Troops,  
you review the Honor Guard.

2:22 pm

Review concludes.

Escorted by Col. Vasconcellos, you  
proceed to VIP area.

You and Mrs. Carter arrive VIP area  
and greet the following U.S. and  
Brazilian Officials:

Vice Admiral (Retired) Floriano  
Peixoto Faria Lima, Governor of  
Rio de Janeiro State  
General-de-Exercito Jose Pinto de  
Araujo Rabello, Commander, 1st Army  
Vice-Almirante Newton Braga da Faria,  
Commander, 1st Naval District

THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1978

Major Brigadeiro Paulo de Abreu  
Coutinho, Commander, 3rd Air Region  
Mayor Marcos Tamoyo, Mayor of Rio  
de Janeiro  
Minister Antonio Fantinato Neto,  
Head of Foreign Ministry Rio Office  
John B. Dexter, Consul General, Rio  
de Janeiro  
Rear Admiral William M. Callaghan,  
Chairman, JBUSMC

2:25 pm

You and Mrs. Carter proceed to  
motorcade for boarding.

2:30 pm

Motorcade departs Galeao Air Base  
en route National Memorial Monument.

WREATH LAYING

NATIONAL MEMORIAL MONUMENT

(Driving time: 20 minutes)

2:50 pm

Motorcade arrives National Memorial  
Monument.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE  
OPEN ARRIVAL

You and Mrs. Carter will be met by:

General Jose Pinto Rabello, Commander  
of the 1st Army  
Vice Admiral Newton Braga de Faria,  
Commander, 1st Naval District  
Air Marshall Paulo de Abreu Coutinho,  
Commander, 3rd Regional Air Command  
Ambassador Joao Baptista Pinheiro,  
Brazilian Ambassador to the U.S.  
Minister Antonio Fantinato Neto, Head  
of Foreign Ministry Rio Office  
Claudio Moacir, President, Legislative  
Assembly  
Counselor Lael Soares, External Affairs  
Ministry, Rio  
LTC Anibal Mendonca, Officer-in-Charge,  
National Memorial Monument

THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1978

2:52 pm

Escorted by LTC Mendonca, you proceed to Honor Guard for playing of Anthems.

NOTE: Mrs. Carter will proceed to the viewing area.

2:53 pm

U.S. National Anthem.

2:55 pm

Brazilian National Anthem.

NOTE: A 21-gun salute will occur at this time.

The Commander of the Honor Guard invites you to review the Honor Guard.

2:57 pm

Review concludes.

Escorted by the Welcoming Committee, you proceed up the steps of the Monument.

2:59 pm

You arrive top of steps and pause.

Anthem of Brazilian Expeditionary Force.

3:03 pm

Three Military Aides carry the wreath.

You are to follow behind the wreath and pause as it is placed in position.

Taps.

NOTE: You should place your hand over your heart. At this time, rose petals will be released from the top of the Monument.

3:05 pm

Ceremony concludes.

General Rabello invites you to sign the Guest Book.



THURSDAY, MARCH 30, 1978

You turn to your left and sign the Guest Book, which is located at the podium.

Escorted by LTC Mendonca, you proceed down the steps of the Monument en route motorcade for boarding.

NOTE: En route, you will informally greet a group of Veterans located on your right and guests of the American Consulate on your left.

3:10 pm

Motorcade departs National Memorial Monument en route Tamoyo Residence.

RESIDENCE ARRIVAL

(Driving time: 25 minutes)

3:35 pm

Motorcade arrives Tamoyo Residence.

PRESS POOL COVERAGE  
CLOSED ARRIVAL

You and Mrs. Carter will be met by:

Mayor Marcos Tamoyo, Mayor of Rio de Janeiro

OFFICIAL PHOTO COVERAGE

You and Mrs. Carter bid farewell to Mayor Tamoyo and proceed inside residence.

FREE EVENING  
OVERNIGHT

FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1978  
MEETING WITH BRAZILIAN LEADERS

9:00 am

You and Mrs. Carter depart Suite en route Visitor's Room.

You arrive Visitor's Room for meeting with Brazilian Leaders.

Participants

U.S.

Secretary Vance  
Dr. Brzezinski  
Charge Johnson  
T. Todman  
T. Lake  
R. Pastor

Brazilian

Cardinal Sales  
Cardinal Arns  
Marcos Vianna  
Raymundo Faoro  
Jose Mindlin  
Julio Mesquita

Meeting begins.

PRESS POOL COVERAGE

9:25 am

Meeting concludes.

You and Mrs. Carter bid farewell to your guests and proceed to motorcade for boarding.

9:30 am

Motorcade departs Tamoyo Residence en route Galeao Air Base.

(Driving time: 45 minutes)

FRIDAY, MARCH 31, 1978  
RIO de JANEIRO - DEPARTURE

10:15 am

Motorcade arrives Galeao Air Base.

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE  
CLOSED DEPARTURE

You and Mrs. Carter proceed to VIP area to bid farewell to the following:

Vice Admiral (Retired) Floriano Peixoto  
Faria Lima  
General-de-Exercito Jose Pinto de  
Araujo Rabello  
Vice-Almirante Newton Braga da Fario  
Major Brigadeiro Paulo de Abreu Coutinho  
Ambassador Joao Baptista Pinheiro  
Mayor Marcos Tamoyo  
Charge Richard Johnson  
Minister Antonio Fantinato Neto  
John B. Dexter  
Rear Admiral William M. Callaghan

10:20 am

You are invited to review the Honor Guard.

Escorted by Colonel Vasconcellos, you review the Honor Guard.

Review concludes.

10:25 am

You and Mrs. Carter bid farewell and proceed to Air Force One for boarding.

10:30 am

Air Force One departs Rio de Janeiro en route Lagos, Nigeria.

(Flying time: 7 hours,  
35 minutes)  
(Time change: + 4 hours)

PRESIDENT JIMMY CARTER  
REMARKS AFTER WREATH-LAYING CEREMONY  
OUTSIDE THE PANTHEON OF SIMON BOLIVAR  
TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1978

(SPANISH)

SEÑORA PRESIDENTE

QUIERO HABLARLES A TODOS LOS VENEZOLANOS Y A LOS DEMÁS AMIGOS  
AQUÍ PRESENTES.

ME SIENTO MUY EMOCIONADO.

ACABO DE OFRECER, EN NOMBRE DE MI PUEBLO, EL CARIÑO Y EL RESPECTO  
DEBIDOS AL LIBERTADOR SIMÓN BOLÍVAR.

PANTHEON

S-2

ACABO TAMBIEN DE PISAR SUELO VENEZOLANO, Y DE SENTIR  
LA GENEROSA AMISTAD DE ÉSTA GRAN DEMOCRACIA.

BOLÍVAR NO HA ARADO EN EL MAR.

SU PRESENCIA INSPIRADORA, Y LAS METAS QUE NUESTROS DOS PUEBLOS  
COMPARTEN, SON FUERZAS QUE ME INSPIRAN Y ME DAN CONFIANZA EN EL  
ÉXITO DE NUESTRA LUCHA POR LA DIGNIDAD DEL HOMBRE Y EL BIENESTAR  
DE LOS PUEBLOS, EN LAS AMÉRICAS Y EN EL MUNDO ENTERO.

PANTHEON

S-3

SU SUEÑO, EL SUEÑO DE GEORGE WASHINGTON, DE SAN MARTÍN --  
DE TODOS AQUELLOS QUE LUCHAN POR LA DIGNIDAD HUMANA -- TRIUNFERÁ.

ESTOY CONTENTO DE ESTAR CON USTEDES

VIVA VENEZUELA !

MUCHAS GRACIAS.

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#

PRESIDENT JIMMY CARTER  
REMARKS AFTER WREATH-LAYING CEREMONY  
OUTSIDE THE PANTHEON OF SIMON BOLIVAR  
TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1978

(ENGLISH)

I WANT TO SPEAK TO ALL THE VENEZUELANIS AND TO THE REST  
OF OUR FRIENDS GATHERED HERE.

I AM VERY MOVED.

I HAVE JUST OFFERED IN THE NAME OF MY PEOPLE THE AFFECTION  
AND RESPECT DUE TO THE LIBERATOR SIMON BOLIVAR.

---

PANTHEON

E-2

I HAVE ALSO JUST SET FOOT ON VENEZUELAN SOIL AND FELT THE  
GENEROUS FRIENDSHIP OF THIS GREAT DEMOCRACY.

BOLIVAR HAS NOT PLOWED IN THE SEA.

HIS INSPIRING PRESENCE, AND THE GOALS THAT OUR TWO COUNTRIES  
SHARE, ARE FORCES THAT INSPIRE ME AND GIVE ME CONFIDENCE IN THE  
SUCCESS OF OUR STRUGGLE FOR THE DIGNITY OF MAN AND THE WELL-BEING  
OF PEOPLES, IN THE AMERICAS AND THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

HIS DREAM, AND THE DREAM OF GEORGE WASHINGTON, OF  
SAN MARTIN -- OF ALL THOSE WHO STRUGGLE TODAY FOR HUMAN LIBERTY --  
WILL TRIUMPH.

I AM HAPPY TO BE WITH YOU.

VIVA VENEZUELA !

THANK YOU VERY MUCH.

# # #

5

VENEZUELA PROCLAIMS ITS BELIEF THAT THE CAUSE OF HUMAN RIGHTS  
MUST AND WILL PREVAIL, AND WE AGREE.

VENEZUELAN ARE WORKING TO PREVENT THE PROLIFERATION OF  
NUCLEAR WEAPONS, AND SO ARE WE.

THE LEADERS OF YOUR COUNTRY BELIEVE THAT EACH <sup>NATION</sup> REGION OF THE WORLD  
SHOULD BE FREE TO <sup>MANAGE</sup> RESOLVE ITS OWN <sup>INTERNAL AFFAIRS</sup> PROBLEMS, FREE FROM OUTSIDE INTERVENTION.  
AND THE SAME BELIEF EXISTS AMONG THOSE WHO LEAD OUR PEOPLE IN THE  
UNITED STATES.

EN VISTA DE LOS MUCHOS COMENTARIOS  
RESULTANTES DE MI USO DEL ESPAÑOL A MI LLEGADA,  
HE DECIDIDO HABLARLE AL CONGRESO AHORA EN INGLÉS.

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IN VIEW OF THE MANY COMMENTS THAT RESULTED  
FROM USE OF SPANISH IN MY ARRIVAL, I HAVE  
DECIDED TO SPEAK TO THE CONGRESS NOW IN ENGLISH.

PRESIDENT JIMMY CARTER  
NATIONAL CONGRESS  
CARACAS, VENEZUELA  
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 29, 1978

I AM HONORED TO STAND TODAY IN THIS FREE ASSEMBLY  
AND TO BRING WARM GREETINGS FROM THE PEOPLE OF THE  
UNITED STATES, WHOSE LOVE OF LIBERTY IS AS DEEP AS YOUR  
OWN.

OUR NATIONS ARE JOINED NOT JUST BY COMMON INTERESTS,  
BUT BY THE STRONGEST AND MOST LASTING BOND -- THAT OF  
SHARED IDEALS.

VENEZUELA STANDS HIGH AMONG THOSE WHO HAVE  
DEFENDED THE CAUSE OF DEMOCRACY.

A CENTURY-AND-A-HALF AGO YOU GAVE THE WORLD  
SIMÓN BOLÍVAR, A SYMBOL OF LIBERTY WHOSE EXAMPLE REACHES  
FAR BEYOND THE AMERICAS.

NOW VENEZUELA PROVIDES . . .



NOW VENEZUELA PROVIDES UNMISTAKEABLE PROOF THAT  
POLITICAL LIBERTY AND ECONOMIC PROGRESS NEED NOT BE  
CONFLICTING IDEALS, BUT CAN STRENGTHEN ONE ANOTHER.

NEARLY TWO HUNDRED YEARS AGO, GENERAL FRANCISCO  
DE MIRANDA TRAVELLED THROUGH MY COUNTRY, AS HE PREPARED  
FOR THE STRUGGLE TO FREE VENEZUELA.

LAST YEAR, YOUR PRESIDENT -- AND MY FRIEND --  
CARLOS ANDRÉS PEREZ RETRACED THAT JOURNEY, AND WITH  
EACH STEP HE UNDERSTOOD OUR TRADITIONAL COMMON COMMITMENT  
TO DEMOCRATIC VALUES.

YOUR COUNTRY HAS WORKED TIRELESSLY -- AND WITH  
SUCCESS -- FOR WIDER ADOPTION OF THE AMERICAN CONVENTION  
ON HUMAN RIGHTS AND STRENGTHENING OF THE INTER-AMERICAN  
HUMAN RIGHTS COMMISSION.

WE BELIEVE, AS YOU DO, THAT NONE OF US CAN  
ENJOY TRUE LIBERTY WHEN OTHERS ARE OPPRESSED.

YOUR COUNTRY AND OTHERS IN LATIN AMERICA AND  
THE CARIBBEAN HAVE TAKEN THE LEAD IN ANOTHER AREA,  
WHICH WILL HAVE AN EQUALLY PROFOUND EFFECT ON THE WORLD  
OF THE FUTURE: THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE ADVANCED  
INDUSTRIAL NATIONS WHICH HAVE THE GREATEST SHARE OF  
INFLUENCE AND MATERIAL GOODS, ...AND THE POOR AND  
DEVELOPING NATIONS WHO ARE UNDERSTANDABLY SEEKING A  
LARGER AND MORE EQUITABLE SHARE.

BEFORE THE ORGANIZATION OF AMERICAN STATES LAST  
YEAR, I STATED THAT THE ECONOMIC ISSUES OF CENTRAL  
CONCERN TO THE UNITED STATES AND LATIN AMERICA ARE  
GLOBAL ISSUES, AND THAT THEY NEED TO BE ADDRESSED IN  
A CONTINUING DIALOGUE BETWEEN THE RICH AND THE POOR  
NATIONS.

CLOSER CONSULTATION AMONG OUR NATIONS . . .

CLOSER CONSULTATION AMONG OUR NATIONS WOULD LEAD  
TO GREATER HARMONY, BETTER COLLECTIVE JUDGMENT AND THE  
PREVENTION OF INADVERTENT INJURY TO THOSE WHO ARE MOST  
VULNERABLE.

TODAY, I WOULD LIKE TO DISCUSS WITH YOU THE  
RESPONSIBILITY WE SHARE -- DEVELOPED AND DEVELOPING  
COUNTRIES ALIKE -- FOR CREATING A MORE JUST INTERNATIONAL  
ORDER.

I WANT TO DISCUSS A VISION OF WHAT OUR WORLD  
CAN BECOME -- WHETHER IT WILL BE A WORLD OF INEQUALITY  
AND WANT,...OR ONE OF PARTNERSHIP AND FULFILLMENT --  
WHETHER WE ANTICIPATE THE CHANGES THAT MUST INEVITABLY  
COME AND ADOPT TO THEM...OR TURN OUR BACKS ON THE FUTURE,  
VAINLY BELIEVING THAT CHANGE CAN BE FORESTALLED.

AS PRESIDENT PÉREZ SAID IN HIS ELOQUENT AND SIGNIFICANT  
STATEMENT LAST NIGHT: "OF ALL UTOPIAS, THE MOST DANGEROUS IS THE ONE  
OF THOSE WHO THINK THAT THE WORLD CAN CONTINUE AS IT IS, OR AS IT WAS  
CONCEIVED 30 YEARS AGO."

THESE REFLECTIONS LEAD US TO THE FUNDAMENTAL STATEMENT  
THAT THE CRISIS HAS VERY DEEP ROOTS.

WE ARE LIVING THROUGH A MORAL CRISIS -- A CRISIS OF  
ETHICAL PRINCIPLES.

POLITICAL, ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL CHANGES HAVE  
ALREADY TRANSFORMED OUR MODERN WORLD.

THE OLD COLONIAL EMPIRES HAVE FALLEN, AND MORE  
THAN A HUNDRED INDEPENDENT NATIONS HAVE RISEN IN THEIR  
PLACE.

OUR NATIONS ARE MORE DEPENDENT ON ONE ANOTHER  
ECONOMICALLY,...MORE WILLING TO DEAL WITH EACH OTHER  
AS EQUALS,...MORE ABLE TO INFLUENCE EACH OTHER --  
FOR GOOD OR ILL -- THAN EVER BEFORE IN HUMAN HISTORY.

WE MUST ALL ACKNOWLEDGE THIS BASIC FACT: THAT  
WE SHARE RESPONSIBILITY FOR SOLVING OUR COMMON PROBLEMS.

OUR SPECIFIC OBLIGATIONS WILL BE DIFFERENT, OUR  
INTERESTS AND EMPHASES WILL VARY -- BUT ALL OF US,  
NORTH AND SOUTH, EAST AND WEST, MUST BEAR OUR PART OF  
THE BURDEN.

IF THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR GLOBAL . . .

IF THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR GLOBAL PROGRESS IS NOT  
SHARED, OUR EFFORTS WILL CERTAINLY FAIL; ...ONLY IF THE  
RESPONSIBILITY IS SHARED MAY WE ATTAIN THE GOALS THAT  
OUR PEOPLE WANT AND THAT OUR TIMES DEMAND.

WE SHARE THREE COMMON GOALS:

-- TO ACCELERATE WORLD ECONOMIC GROWTH THROUGH  
GREATER INVOLVEMENT OF THE DEVELOPING NATIONS, FOR THEIR  
PROGRESS IS ESSENTIAL TO GLOBAL PROSPERITY;

-- TO MAKE THE MOST BENEFICIAL USE OF THE WORLD'S  
GREATEST WEALTH, ITS HUMAN POTENTIAL;

-- TO ENSURE THAT ALL NATIONS PARTICIPATE FULLY  
IN BASIC DECISIONS ABOUT INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND  
POLITICAL AFFAIRS.

A COOPERATIVE GLOBAL ECONOMY: OUR SHARED RESPONSIBILITY

ONLY BY ACTING TOGETHER CAN WE EXPAND TRADE AND  
INVESTMENT IN ORDER TO CREATE MORE JOBS, TO CURB INFLATION,  
AND RAISE THE STANDARD OF LIVING OF OUR PEOPLES.

THE INDUSTRIAL NATIONS SHARE THE SAME PROBLEMS AND  
CANNOT BY THEMSELVES BRING ABOUT WORLD ECONOMIC RECOVERY.

STRONG GROWTH AND EXPANSION IN THE DEVELOPING  
COUNTRIES ARE ESSENTIAL, AND AS THEY SUCCEED, THEY MUST BE  
PREPARED FOR THE RESPONSIBILITIES OF SUCCESS IN THIS  
HIGHLY COMPETITIVE WORLD ECONOMY.

THERE ARE FIVE STEPS WE MUST TAKE TOGETHER:

- INCREASING CAPITAL FLOW TO THE DEVELOPING NATIONS;
- BUILDING A FAIRER AND MORE OPEN SYSTEM OF  
WORLD TRADE;

--WORKING TO MODERATE DISRUPTIVE . . .

-- WORKING TO MODERATE DISRUPTIVE PRICE MOVEMENTS  
IN THE WORLD ECONOMY;

-- COOPERATING ON ENERGY CONSERVATION AND  
DEVELOPMENT; AND

-- STRENGTHENING TECHNOLOGICAL CAPABILITIES IN  
THE DEVELOPING NATIONS.

NONE OF THESE TASKS IS SIMPLE, AND EACH DEMANDS  
EFFORTS FROM ALL SIDES.

PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS AND INVESTORS WILL CONTINUE  
TO PLAY THE MAJOR PART IN INCREASING CAPITAL FLOWS, BUT  
CAPITAL SUPPLIED BY PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS AND GOVERNMENTS  
IS ALSO CRITICAL TO DEVELOPMENT.

WE IN THE UNITED STATES WILL DO OUR PART.



IN MANAGING THE INTERNATIONAL ECONOMY WE PLACE  
PARTICULAR IMPORTANCE ON THE EXPANSION OF THE  
INTERNATIONAL MONETARY FUND, WHICH HELPS BOTH DEVELOPING  
AND INDUSTRIAL NATIONS OVERCOME THEIR BALANCE OF PAYMENTS  
PROBLEMS.

WE IN THE UNITED STATES WILL PRESS FOR SWIFT  
CONGRESSIONAL APPROVAL OF OUR OWN CONTRIBUTION TO THE  
SUPPLEMENTARY FINANCING FACILITY RECOMMENDED BY  
MR. WITTEVEEN.

THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT BANKS ARE FUNDAMENTAL  
TO THE HEALTH OF THE WORLD ECONOMY.

THEY CONTRIBUTE TO THE GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT  
OF MANY NATIONS AND THUS TO THE EXPANSION OF WORLD TRADE.

IN THE YEARS AHEAD THE UNITED STATES . . .

IN THE YEARS AHEAD THE UNITED STATES PLANS TO  
INCREASE ITS CONTRIBUTIONS, AND WE WILL WORK WITH  
OTHER NATIONS TO ENSURE THAT THESE INSTITUTIONS RECEIVE  
THE SUPPORT THEY NEED.

BILATERAL ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE ALSO HAS A MAJOR  
ROLE TO PLAY.

I HAVE REQUESTED THAT CONGRESS APPROVE A  
28 PERCENT INCREASE IN OUR PROGRAM FOR THE COMING YEAR.

I APPLAUD THE EFFORTS OF VENEZUELA AND OTHER  
DEVELOPING COUNTRIES TO EXPAND YOUR OWN PROGRAMS OF  
ECONOMIC ASSISTANCE.

ALL OF THE OPEC NATIONS HAVE A RESPONSIBILITY  
TO USE THEIR SURPLUS WEALTH TO MEET THE HUMAN NEEDS  
OF THE WORLD'S PEOPLE.

IN SOME CASES THE BURDEN OF REPAYMENT OF OFFICIAL  
DEVELOPMENT AID HAS BECOME AN IMPEDIMENT TO DEVELOPMENT.

MY ADMINISTRATION IS SUPPORTING LEGISLATION NOW  
BEFORE THE CONGRESS WHICH WILL ALLOW US TO EASE THE  
TERMS OF PAST AMERICAN AID LOANS TO SOME OF THE LEAST  
DEVELOPED COUNTRIES.

WE MUST WORK TOWARDS AN EXPANDED AND MORE  
EQUITABLE TRADING SYSTEM.

IN NO AREA OF ECONOMIC RELATIONS IS THE OPPORTUNITY  
OF LATIN AMERICA GREATER -- NOR THE RESPONSIBILITY MORE  
SERIOUS -- THAN IN EXPANDED TRADE.

THE MULTILATERAL TRADE NEGOTIATIONS IN GENEVA  
ARE THE FOCAL POINT OF CONTINUED EFFORTS TO LIBERALIZE  
TRADE AND STRENGTHEN THE RULES FOR INTERNATIONAL COMMERCE.

BOTH DEVELOPED AND DEVELOPING . . .

BOTH DEVELOPED AND DEVELOPING NATIONS HAVE AN  
ENORMOUS STAKE IN THE SUCCESS OF THESE NEGOTIATIONS.

WE MUST ALL RESIST THE TEMPTATION TO IMPOSE  
NEW RESTRICTIONS ON IMPORTS.

WE MUST ALL STRIVE TO REDUCE EXISTING BARRIERS  
TO TRADE, BOTH TARIFFS AND OTHER MEASURES, WHILE GIVING  
SPECIAL CONSIDERATION AND BENEFITS TO THE DEVELOPING  
NATIONS.

WE MUST ALSO WORK TO MODERATE DISRUPTIVE PRICE  
MOVEMENTS IN THE WORLD ECONOMY AND TO STABILIZE THE  
PRICES OF PRIMARY COMMODITIES.

REASONABLE AND STABLE EXPORT PRICES CAN HOLD DOWN  
INFLATION AND ENCOURAGE BETTER INCOME AND A MORE REGULAR  
FLOW OF NEW INVESTMENT CAPITAL TO THOSE WHO PRODUCE  
RAW MATERIALS.

ALL NATIONS CAN THEREFORE GAIN FROM THE  
NEGOTIATION AND EFFECTIVE IMPLEMENTATION OF COMMODITY  
AGREEMENTS, AND FROM THE CREATION OF A COMMON FUND FOR  
PRICE STABILIZATION.

WE HAVE ALREADY BEGUN TO COOPERATE AND PLAN FOR  
THE WISE USE OF THE EARTH'S LIMITED RESOURCES SUCH AS  
FOOD, AND NOW WE MUST DO THE SAME WITH ENERGY.

BOTH THE INDUSTRIAL AND DEVELOPING COUNTRIES  
MUST CONSERVE ENERGY AND DEVOTE MORE OF OUR VAST  
TECHNOLOGICAL RESOURCES TO WORLDWIDE EFFORTS TO DEVELOP  
NEW SOURCES OF ENERGY, SUCH AS THE SUN, AND AS  
LATIN AMERICAN NATIONS HAVE SHOWN US, EVEN FROM SUGAR  
AND OTHER AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTS.

WE MUST DO SO WITHOUT EITHER . . .

WE MUST DO SO WITHOUT EITHER DESTROYING OUR  
ENVIRONMENT OR CREATING A WORLD OF PROLIFERATING NUCLEAR  
EXPLOSIVES.

FOR THE REST OF THIS CENTURY THE GREATEST POTENTIAL  
FOR GROWTH IS IN THE DEVELOPING WORLD.

TO BECOME MORE SELF-RELIANT, DEVELOPING NATIONS  
NEED TO STRENGTHEN THEIR TECHNOLOGICAL CAPABILITIES.

TO ASSIST THEM, I AM PROPOSING A U.S. FOUNDATION  
FOR TECHNOLOGICAL COLLABORATION.

THROUGH PRIVATE AND PUBLIC FOUNDATIONS AND THROUGH  
OUR INCREASING PARTICIPATION IN THE UNITED NATIONS  
CONFERENCES WE CAN MAKE TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC  
COOPERATION A KEY ELEMENT IN OUR RELATIONSHIP.

HUMAN DEVELOPMENT

OUR MAIN TASK AS MEMBERS OF A WORLD COMMUNITY  
IS TO WORK TOWARD THE DAY WHEN EVERY PERSON HAS A FAIR  
CHANCE TO ACHIEVE A FULL MEASURE OF HUMAN POTENTIAL.

THE POPULATION OF THE WORLD IS INCREASING  
RAPIDLY, AND WITHIN TWO DECADES IT IS EXPECTED THAT  
TWO-THIRDS OF THE WORLD'S POPULATION WILL LIVE IN  
ASIA, AFRICA AND LATIN AMERICA.

WE WANT EVERY CHILD TO BE A WANTED CHILD, AND  
WE REALIZE THAT ALREADY THREE OF EVERY FIVE CHILDREN  
IN THE DEVELOPING WORLD DO NOT RECEIVE THE BASIC  
REQUISITES OF A HEALTHY DIET,...AND NEARLY TWO-THIRDS  
OF THE THIRD WORLD'S POPULATION DO NOT HAVE ACCESS TO  
WATER THAT IS SAFE TO DRINK.

THESE CONDITIONS OFFEND . . .

THESE CONDITIONS OFFEND THE CONSCIENCE OF  
MANKIND.

FOR THE HUMAN RIGHTS IN WHICH WE BELIEVE SO DEEPLY  
INCLUDE NOT ONLY THE RIGHT TO BE FREE AND TO AVOID  
GOVERNMENT MISTREATMENT, BUT ALSO THE RIGHT TO A FAIR  
CHANCE FOR A DECENT LIFE.

THROUGHOUT THE WORLD THE FRUITS OF GROWTH HAVE  
BEEN VERY UNEQUALLY DISTRIBUTED.

AMONG NATIONS AND WITHIN NATIONS WEALTH  
COEXISTS WITH ABJECT POVERTY.

OUR ECONOMIC PROGRESS IS INADEQUATE IF ITS BENEFITS  
DO NOT REACH ALL THE PEOPLE.

RICH AND POOR NATIONS ALIKE SHOULD DEVOTE MORE  
ATTENTION TO RAISING THE MINIMUM STANDARDS OF LIVING  
FOR THE POOREST OF OUR FELLOW HUMAN BEINGS.



THE U.S. WILL INCREASE ITS EFFORTS, PARTICULARLY  
IN THOSE COUNTRIES WHOSE GOVERNMENTS ARE THEMSELVES  
MOST COMMITTED TO MEETING THE BASIC NEEDS OF THEIR  
PEOPLE FOR HEALTH, EDUCATION AND SHELTER AND TO  
INCREASING THEIR OWN FOOD PRODUCTION.

WE WILL CONTRIBUTE A MINIMUM OF 4.5 MILLION  
TONS OF GRAIN TO A NEW FOOD AID CONVENTION.

WE SUPPORT THE INTERNATIONAL FOOD AID TARGET  
OF 10 MILLION TONS,...AND WE ARE WILLING TO JOIN OTHER  
NATIONS IN INCREASING THAT AMOUNT IN YEARS OF SEVERE  
SHORTAGE.

AS FOR THE POLITICAL LIBERTIES . . .

AS FOR THE POLITICAL LIBERTIES THAT ARE ALSO PART  
OF BASIC HUMAN RIGHTS, WE BELIEVE THAT DEMOCRACY PROVIDES  
THE BEST SYSTEM TO ATTAIN THIS GOAL,...AND THAT THE  
INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY HAS A SPECIAL RESPONSIBILITY  
TO SUPPORT COUNTRIES THAT ARE MOVING TO INSTITUTE  
DEMOCRATIC PROCEDURES AND INSTITUTIONS.

#### POLITICAL PARTICIPATION

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THERE CAN BE NO QUESTION THAT THE INSTITUTIONS  
WE HAVE CREATED MUST ADAPT TO A CHANGING AND DIVERSE  
WORLD.

THAT IS OUR THIRD GOAL.

THE INDIVIDUALITY AND SOVEREIGNTY OF NATIONS  
SHOULD BE RESPECTED.

INTERVENTION IN THE INTERNAL AFFAIRS OF OTHERS  
MUST BE OPPOSED.

THERE MUST ALSO BE A REVERSAL IN THE MASSIVE  
AND EXCESSIVE WEAPONS SALES THAT ARE BEING MADE FROM  
MY OWN AND OTHER INDUSTRIALIZED COUNTRIES TO POORER  
NATIONS, WHICH STILL HAVE PROFOUND AND UNMET SOCIAL  
AND ECONOMIC NEEDS.

~~JUST AS ALL PEOPLE SHOULD PARTICIPATE IN THE~~  
GOVERNMENT DECISIONS THAT AFFECT THEIR OWN LIVES,...

SO SHOULD ALL NATIONS PARTICIPATE IN THE INTERNATIONAL  
DECISIONS THAT AFFECT THEIR WELL-BEING.

THE UNITED STATES IS EAGER TO WORK WITH YOU TO  
SHAPE A MORE JUST INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND POLITICAL  
ORDER.

BOTH THE INDUSTRIALIZED NATIONS . . .

BOTH THE INDUSTRIALIZED NATIONS -- WHICH HAVE  
GREATER INFLUENCE IN INSTITUTIONS LIKE THE INTERNATIONAL  
MONETARY FUND AND THE WORLD BANK -- AND THE DEVELOPING  
NATIONS WITH GREAT INFLUENCE IN ORGANIZATIONS LIKE THE  
U.N. CONFERENCE ON TRADE AND DEVELOPMENT -- MUST SHARE  
THE RESPONSIBILITY FOR OPENING THE INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM  
TO DIFFERENT VIEWS.

THE CONFERENCE ON INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC COOPERATION,  
IN WHICH VENEZUELA PLAYED SUCH A PIVOTAL ROLE, WAS A  
USEFUL START TOWARD THE GLOBAL DIALOGUE WE SEEK.

A NEWLY CREATED COMMITTEE OF THE U.N. GENERAL ASSEMBLY  
WILL CARRY ON THAT WORK.

AS WE MOVE TOWARD AN IMPROVED INTERNATIONAL  
ECONOMIC ORDER, WE MUST THINK BEYOND INSTITUTIONS,  
AND MEASURE THE IMPACT OF CHANGE ON THE DAILY LIVES  
OF PEOPLE.

WE RECOGNIZE OUR DIFFERENCES, BUT WE CANNOT  
ALLOW THEM TO BLIND US TO THE PROBLEMS AND OPPORTUNITIES  
WE SHARE.

WHEN I WAS GROWING UP IN THE DEEP SOUTH WE  
FARMED AS OUR GRANDFATHERS HAD FARMED, RISING BEFORE  
DAWN AND LABORING UNTIL SUNSET.

WE HAD NO TRACTORS AND LITTLE MACHINERY, AND  
EVEN AS WE WORKED WE OFTEN KNEW WE WERE REDUCING OUR  
YIELDS,...THAT THE RICHNESS OF OUR LAND WAS BLOWING  
AWAY IN THE WIND,...WASHING AWAY WITH THE RAINS.

WHEN WE FARMED OUT OUR LAND . . .

WHEN WE FARMED OUT OUR LAND WE HAD NO CHOICE  
BUT TO KEEP ON WORKING IT, BECAUSE MANY OF US LACKED  
THE KNOWLEDGE OR THE MEANS TO MAKE IT FRUITFUL AGAIN.

I REMEMBER THE ALMOST UNBELIEVABLE CHANGE THE  
COMING OF ELECTRIC POWER MADE IN THE FARM LIFE OF  
MY CHILDHOOD.

ELECTRICITY FREED US OF THE CONTINUING BURDENS  
OF PUMPING WATER, SAWING WOOD, AND LIGHTING FIRES IN  
THE COOKING STOVE:...BUT IT DID EVEN MORE -- IT GAVE  
US LIGHT BY WHICH TO READ AND STUDY AT NIGHT.

IT GAVE US POWER -- NOT JUST TO PERFORM THE OLD  
EXHAUSTING TASKS, BUT POWER TO MAKE MORE OF OUR OWN CHOICES.

BECAUSE ELECTRIC POWER CAME TO US THROUGH  
COOPERATIVES, IN WHICH WE ALL HAD TO SHARE THE RESPONSIBILITY  
FOR DECISION, IT CHANGED OUR LIVES IN OTHER WAYS.

FARMERS BEGAN TO MEET TO DISCUSS LOCAL NEEDS  
AND NATIONAL ISSUES, AND TO DECIDE HOW TO INFLUENCE  
GOVERNMENT AND TO NEGOTIATE WITH LARGE, FAR-OFF  
COMPANIES THAT PROVIDED THEIR SUPPLIES.

I HAVE SEEN THE FARM LIFE I KNEW AND THE FIELDS  
OF MY CHILDHOOD TRANSFORMED BY ENERGY AND TECHNOLOGY  
AND INCREASED KNOWLEDGE, AND BY THE OPPORTUNITY TO  
PARTICIPATE IN THE DECISIONS THAT AFFECT OURSELVES  
AND OUR FAMILIES.

I CAN UNDERSTAND THE UNFULFILLED YEARNINGS  
OF OTHER PEOPLE IN THE DEVELOPING NATIONS TO SHARE  
THESE BLESSINGS OF LIFE.

ALL NATIONS MUST WORK TOGETHER . . .

ALL NATIONS MUST WORK TOGETHER TO ACKNOWLEDGE  
THE VALIDITY OF THOSE YEARNINGS,...TO TAKE INTO FULL  
ACCOUNT THE NEED AND DIVERSITY OF DEVELOPING NATIONS,...  
AND TO PROMOTE MUTUAL PARTICIPATION IN MAKING THE  
INTERNATIONAL DECISIONS THAT AFFECT US ALL.

I HAVE SPOKEN OF SHARED OBLIGATIONS.

THE INDUSTRIAL COUNTRIES MUST PROVIDE LONG-TERM  
CAPITAL AND REDUCE TRADE BARRIERS.

THE DEVELOPING COUNTRIES MUST ASSUME THE  
OBLIGATIONS THAT ACCOMPANY RESPONSIBLE PARTICIPATION  
IN AN EVOLVING WORLD ECONOMY.

REAL PROGRESS WILL COME THROUGH SPECIFIC  
COOPERATIVE ACTIONS DESIGNED TO MEET SPECIFIC NEEDS,...  
NOT THROUGH SYMBOLIC STATEMENTS MADE BY INDUSTRIAL  
NATIONS TO SALVE THEIR CONSCIENCE NOR BY DEVELOPING  
COUNTRIES TO RECALL PAST INJUSTICES.



WE NEED TO SHARE A RESPONSIBILITY FOR SOLVING  
PROBLEMS -- NOT TO DIVIDE THE BLAME FOR IGNORING THEM.

I BELIEVE THAT YOUR COUNTRY AND MINE SHARE A  
VISION OF AN INTERNATIONAL SYSTEM IN WHICH EACH  
INDIVIDUAL AND EACH NATION HAS A PART,...IN WHICH  
EACH INDIVIDUAL AND EACH NATION HAS THE HOPE OF A  
BETTER FUTURE.

ONLY IN SUCH A WORLD CAN LIFE BE GOOD FOR ALL  
ITS PEOPLE.

#

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#

CARACAS SPEECH

I am honored to stand today in this free  
assembly, and to bring warm greetings from ~~a nation~~ *the people of*  
*the United States,*  
whose love of liberty is as deep as your own.

Our nations are joined not just by ~~shared~~ *common*  
interests, but by the strongest and most lasting bond --  
that of shared ideals.

*Venezuela stands high*  
*among those who have defended the cause of*  
*A century and a half ago*  
democracy, ~~Venezuela will always stand high. In the~~  
~~nineteenth century,~~ you gave the world Simón Bolívar,  
a symbol of liberty whose example reaches far beyond  
the Americas. Now *in Venezuela* ~~you~~ provides unmistakable proof  
that political liberty and economic progress need not  
be conflicting ideals, but can *strengthen* ~~reinforce~~ one another.

Nearly two hundred years ago, General Francisco  
de Miranda travelled through my country, as he prepared

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for the struggle to free Venezuela. Last year, your President -- and my friend -- Carlos Andres Pérez retraced that journey, and with each step he understood <sup>traditional</sup> our <sup>Common</sup> ~~your constant~~ commitment to democratic values.

Your country has worked tirelessly -- and with success -- for wider adoption of the American Convention on Human Rights and strengthening of the Inter-American Human Rights Commission. We believe, as you do, that none of us can enjoy true liberty when others are oppressed.

You have taken the lead in another area, which will have an equally profound effect on the world ~~in~~ <sup>of the future:</sup> ~~which our children will live:~~ the relationship between the advanced industrial nations ~~[of the North,]~~ which have the greatest share of influence and material goods, and the <sup>poor and</sup> developing nations ~~[of the South,]~~ who are <sup>and more equitable</sup> understandably seeking a larger <sup>share.</sup>

We should <sup>make greater</sup> use of the OAS to value and to implement cooperative economic policy for the benefit of the Western Hemisphere. Closer consultation among our nations <sup>before</sup> would lead to greater harmony, better collective judgment and the prevention of inadvertent injury to those <sup>who</sup> through weakness are most vulnerable.

~~In my speech~~ Before the Organization of American

States last year, I <sup>stated</sup> ~~recognized~~ that the economic issues

of central concern to the United States and Latin

America <sup>are</sup> ~~were~~ global issues, and that they needed to be

addressed in a <sup>continuing</sup> dialogue between the <sup>rich</sup> North and the <sup>poor nations</sup> South.

¶ Today, I would like to discuss with you the responsibility

we share -- developed and developing countries alike --

for creating a more just international order.

I want to discuss a vision of what our world

<sup>can</sup> ~~should~~ become -- whether it will be a world of inequality

and want, or one of partnership and fulfillment. --

~~In resolving these issues, we will demonstrate~~

whether we ~~can~~ anticipate the changes that must in-

evitably come, and adapt to them, or ~~will~~ turn our backs

on the future, vainly believing that change can be fore-

stalled.

Electrostatic Copy Made  
for Preservation Purposes

Political, economic and social changes have *already*  
*The old*  
transformed our modern world. <sup>^</sup> colonial empires have  
*more than a hundred*  
fallen, and <sup>^</sup> independent nations have risen in their  
place. Our nations are more dependent on one another  
economically, *{* more willing to deal with each other  
as equals, more able to influence each other -- for  
good or ill -- than ever before in human history. ~~There~~

~~fore~~ *We* must all acknowledge this basic fact: that we  
share the responsibility for solving our common  
problems.

Our specific obligations will be different, our  
interests and emphases will vary -- but all of us,  
North and South, East and West, must bear our part of  
the burden. If the responsibility for global progress  
is not shared, our efforts will certainly fail; <sup>only</sup> if the  
responsibility is shared <sup>may</sup> we ~~can~~ attain the goals that

*[Massive and excessive weapons sales are being  
made from my own and other industrialized  
countries to poorer nations who still have profound  
and urgent social and economic needs.]*

our people want and that our times demand.

*Common*  
We share three goals: ~~for North-South relations.~~

-- to accelerate world economic growth, through  
*involvement*  
greater ~~integration~~ of the developing nations, for their

*Progress*  
~~development~~ is essential to global prosperity;

*most beneficial*  
-- to make the ~~fullest~~ use of the world's  
*wealth* *great*  
greatest resource, its ~~enormous~~ *(wonderful)* human potential;

-- to ensure that all nations participate fully  
in ~~the~~ basic decisions about international economic  
and political affairs.

A Cooperative Global Economy: Our Shared Responsibility

*Only by acting together can we*  
~~We all share an interest in expanding trade and~~  
*in order to create more jobs*  
investment ~~[in order to create more jobs, make a~~  
~~broader range of resources available to our people]~~ and  
to ~~place a curb on~~ inflation. ~~[But there are pressures~~

[that push us in the opposite direction. Recovery from the world recession of 1973-74 has been slow. High unemployment, inflation, and inadequate investment plague most nations, and large deficits exert pressures to restrict imports.]

~~Only by acting together can we restore health~~  
*share the same problems and*  
to ~~our economies.~~ The industrial nations cannot by

themselves bring about world economic recovery. Strong

growth and expansion in the developing countries are

essential, and ~~as they~~ <sup>with</sup> ~~are~~ ~~successful~~ ~~They~~ must be prepared for the highly competitive economic world of the developed nations.

There are five steps we must take together:

-- increasing capital flows to the developing nations;

-- building a fairer and more open system of world trade;

-- working to moderate disruptive price movements in the world economy;

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*conservation and*

-- cooperating on energy<sup>A</sup> development;

-- ~~finding ways to~~ strengthen<sup>ing</sup> technological

capabilities in the developing nations.

None of these tasks is simple, and each demands efforts from all sides.

~~First,~~ Private institutions and investors will continue to play the major part in increasing capital flows, ~~particularly to developing nations,~~ but capital supplied by public institutions and governments is also critical to development. <sup>We in</sup> the United States will do our part.

~~As~~ In managing the international economy we place particular importance on the expansion of the <sup>International Monetary Fund,</sup> IMF, which helps both developing and industrial nations overcome their balance of payments problems. We ~~therefore~~ <sup>in</sup> ~~the~~ <sup>United States</sup> look forward to swift congressional approval of <sup>our own</sup> ~~the U.S.~~ contribution to the (\$10 billion) supplementary financing



-8-

*recommended by Mr. Witteveen.*  
facility ~~for the IMF.~~

~~47~~ The international development banks are  
fundamental to the health of the world economy. They  
contribute to the growth and development of many nations  
and thus to the expansion of world trade. In the  
*United States*  
years ahead the ~~U.S.~~ plans to increase its contributions, *and we*  
~~to these lending institutions. We~~ will work with other  
nations to ensure that these institutions receive the  
support they need.

~~48~~ Bilateral economic assistance also has a major  
*I have*  
role to play. ~~I've~~ requested that Congress approve a 28  
per cent increase in our program for the coming year.

I applaud the efforts of Venezuela and other developing  
countries to expand *your* ~~their~~ own programs of economic  
*All of the*  
assistance. ~~The~~ OPEC nations have a responsibility to  
use ~~their~~ surplus wealth to meet the human needs of the  
world's people.

~~HA~~ In some cases the burden of repayment of official development aid has become an impediment to development. My administration is supporting legislation now before the Congress which will allow us to ease the terms of past American aid loans to some of the least developed countries.

~~Second, we~~ must work towards an expanded and more equitable trading system.

In no area of economic relations is the ~~developing~~  
*of developing countries*  
~~countries~~ opportunity greater -- nor the responsibility more serious -- than in expanded trade. The multilateral trade negotiations in Geneva are the focal point of continued efforts to liberalize trade and strengthen the rules for international commerce. Both developed and developing nations have an enormous stake in the success of these negotiations. ~~we both have responsibilities~~

~~for the successful conclusion of these talks:~~

~~A~~ We must all resist the temptation to impose new restrictions on imports.

~~A~~ We must all strive to reduce existing barriers to trade, both tariffs and other measures, while giving special consideration and benefits to the developing nations.

-- We must all redouble our efforts to strengthen and adhere to trade rules that meet the changing needs of all our countries.

-- We must provide new opportunities for those in our societies who are hurt by rapidly changing trade patterns.

We must also work to moderate disruptive price movements in the world economy, <sup>and</sup> ~~Helping~~ to stabilize

the prices of primary commodities, ~~is important to~~  
~~both developed and developing nations.~~ <sup>Reasonable and</sup> Stable export  
prices can hold down inflation and encourage <sup>better income and a</sup> more  
regular flows of new investment <sup>capital to those who produce</sup> in raw materials. All  
nations can therefore gain from establishment of a  
common fund for price stabilization and the negotiation  
and effective implementation of commodity agreements.

~~We share a responsibility to~~ cooperate and plan  
~~for the wise use of the earth's limited resources~~ We  
have already begun to <sup>such as</sup> ~~do this with~~ food, as producers  
~~and consumers have recognized their joint obligations~~  
~~and now~~  
Now we must do the same with energy.

~~The United States is now trying to adopt policies~~  
~~which will improve our long term energy situation, help~~  
~~stabilize the dollar, and strengthen economies all over~~  
the world. <sup>Both</sup> the industrial <sup>and developing</sup> countries must conserve energy  
and devote more of our vast technological resources to  
worldwide energy development without either destroying  
our environment or creating a world of proliferating nuclear  
~~explosives.~~  
~~weaponry.~~

The oil producing countries have a responsibility  
to restrain price increases, for people everywhere suffer  
when their livelihoods are threatened by higher costs of  
fuel for their factories and fertilizer for their fields.

Both developed and developing countries can help each other in learning ways to more effectively conserve resources and develop new sources of energy, such as the sun, and even as Latin American nations have shown us, from sugar and other agricultural products.

For the rest of this century the greatest potential for growth is in the developing world. To become more self-reliant, developing nations need to strengthen their technological capabilities. *Through private* ~~To assist them, and~~ *and public foundations and* ~~to complement the already important private technology~~ ~~transfers, I am proposing a U.S. Foundation for Technological Collaboration. The foundation would promote joint research and development by scientists and others from the United States and developing nations on the problems that most directly concern the developing world.~~ ~~Through~~ *increasing* ~~such efforts, and by~~ ~~our~~ <sup>A</sup> participation in the United Nations Conferences on Science and Technology and on ~~Technical Cooperation among Developing Countries~~ we can

make technical <sup>and scientific</sup> cooperation a key element in our relationship.

### Human Development

~~We can never forget that~~ Our main task as members of a world community is to work toward the day when every <sup>person</sup> ~~human being~~ has a fair chance to achieve <sup>a</sup> ~~the~~ full measure of <sup>human</sup> ~~his or her~~ potential.

*Statistics  
in conflict  
20% vs 80%*

But ~~now~~ one of every five children in the world does not receive the basic requisites of a healthy diet, and nearly 80 per cent of the Third World's population does not have access to water that is safe to drink.

These conditions offend the conscience of mankind.

For the human rights <sup>in which we</sup> ~~that both our nations~~ believe <sup>so</sup> ~~in~~ deeply, ~~and which are embodied in international law,~~ include not only the right to be free <sup>and to avoid</sup> ~~of government~~ mistreatment, ~~and to participate in governing one's~~ nation, but also the right to a fair chance for a decent life.

The population of the world is increasing rapidly, and within two decades it is expected that 80% of the world's population will live in Asia, Africa and Latin America. We want every child to be a wanted child, and we realize that already

*Throughout the world*

In many countries the fruits of growth have been  
*Among nations and within nations*  
very unequally distributed. <sup>A</sup> wealth coexists with ~~wide~~

~~abject~~ <sup>Our</sup> spread poverty. The economic progress of ~~our societies~~  
*inadequate*  
is ~~hollow~~, if its benefits do not reach all the people.

[The fulfillment of economic rights imposes obligations  
on us all: to help the poor develop the capacity to  
better meet their own needs, to extend ourselves to help  
the poorest countries, to apply our resources where they  
will do the greatest good. Slowing population growth,  
by giving all people an opportunity to plan their families  
and provide for their needs is important if real progress  
is to reach all the world's people.]

Rich and poor nations alike are <sup>now</sup> devoting more  
attention to raising the minimum standards of living  
for the poorest of our fellow human beings.

The U.S. will increase our efforts, particularly  
in those countries whose governments are themselves



most committed to meeting the basic needs of their  
*for health, education and shelter*  
people, and to increasing their own food production.

*A* We will contribute a minimum of 4.5 million  
tons of grain to a new Food Aid Convention. We support  
the international food aid target of 10 million tons,  
and we are willing to join other nations in increasing  
that amount in years of severe shortage.

#### Political Participation

There can be no question that the institutions  
we have created must adapt to a changing and diverse

world. That is our third goal. *A* Just as all people <sup>*should*</sup> ~~must~~  
participate in the <sup>*government*</sup> decisions that affect their <sup>*government*</sup> ~~nations~~  
*own lives,* so ~~must~~ <sup>*should*</sup> all nations participate in the <sup>*international*</sup> decisions that  
affect their well-being. *71*

The United States <sup>*is eager*</sup> ~~intends~~ to work with you to

shape a more just international economic and political

*A* The individuality and sovereignty of nations should  
be respected. Intervention by powerful or militaristic  
countries in the internal affairs of others must  
be condemned and prevented.

order. We believe that every nation should have a voice in the strengthening and management of our global institutions, and that these institutions will be more effective if they are more representative.

*industrialized*  
Both the ~~nations of the North~~ -- which have greater influence in institutions like the <sup>International Monetary Fund</sup> IMF, the <sup>General Agreement on Trade & Tariffs</sup> GATT, the World Bank, and <sup>GATT</sup> -- and the <sup>developing</sup> ~~nations of the South~~ with great influence in OPEC and the <sup>U.N. Conference on Trade and Development</sup> UNCTAD -- must share decision-making power <sup>and</sup> ~~We share~~ the responsibility for opening the international system to different views.

We cannot afford to exclude a single nation from this process.

check  
names ??  
??

The Conference on International Economic Cooperation, in which Venezuela played such a pivotal role, was a useful start toward the global dialogue we seek. A newly created Committee of the UN General Assembly will carry on that work.

As we move toward an improved international economic order, we must think beyond institutions, and measure the impact of change on the daily lives of people, ~~if that change is to be for the better.~~

<sup>remember</sup>  
We cannot ~~ignore~~ our differences, but we cannot allow them to blind us to the problems <sup>and opportunities</sup> we share.

When I was growing up in the Deep South, we farmed as our grandfathers had farmed, rising before <sup>and</sup> dawn, laboring until sunset. <sup>We had no tractors and little machinery, and even</sup> ~~And even~~ as we worked, <sup>often</sup> we knew we were reducing our yields, that the richness of our land was blowing away in the wind, washing away with the rains. When we farmed out our

land we had no choice but to keep on working it,  
because <sup>many of us</sup> we lacked the knowledge <sup>or the means</sup> to make it fruitful  
again.

~~I know what it is to live without power, and~~

I remember the almost unbelievable change the coming  
of electric power made in the farm <sup>life</sup> of my childhood.

Electricity freed us of the continuing burdens of  
pumping water, sawing wood and lighting fires in  
the cooking stove; but it did even more, it gave us  
light, by which to read and study at night. It gave  
us power -- not just to perform the old exhausting  
tasks, but power to make more of our own choices.

Because electric power came to us through cooperatives,  
in which we all had to share the responsibility for  
decisions, it changed our lives in other ways.

Farmers began to meet to discuss local needs and  
national issues, and to decide how <sup>to influence government and</sup> to negotiate with

large, far-off companies that provided their supplies.

*farm life I knew and the*

I have seen the <sup>^</sup>fields of my childhood transformed<sup>x</sup>

~~seen the way of life I knew as a child transformed~~

by energy and technology and increased knowledge,

and by the opportunity of ~~our people~~ to participate

*ourselves and our families.*

in the decisions that affected ~~our lives~~. I ~~think~~

*unfulfilled*

*other*

I can understand the <sup>^</sup>yearnings of <sup>^</sup>people in isolated

villages in the developing nations to share ~~in~~ these

things *blessings of life.*

All nations must work together to ~~develop a~~

~~policy that~~ acknowledges the validity of those yearnings, <sup>to</sup>

~~that~~ takes <sup>need and</sup> into full account the <sup>^</sup>diversity of ~~the~~

developing nations and <sup>to promote</sup> ~~stresses~~ mutual participation in

making the international decisions that affect us all.

I have spoken of ~~the~~ shared obligations. of ~~the~~

~~developing, as well as the developed, countries.~~

The industrial countries must provide long-term capital and reduce trade barriers. The developing countries must ~~be prepared to~~ assume the obligations that accompany responsible participation in an evolving world economy. Real progress will come through specific <sup>Cooperative</sup> actions designed to meet specific needs, not through symbolic statements made by industrial nations to salve their consciences ~~or~~ <sup>nor</sup> by developing countries to recall past injustices. We need to share a responsibility for solving problems -- not to divide the blame for ignoring them.

I believe that your country and mine share a vision of an international system ~~that does that~~ in which each individual and each nation has a part, in which each individual and each nation has the hope of a better future. Only in such a world can life be good for all its people.

to the long-term goal of making America's cities  
more attractive places in which to work and live--  
and helping the people who live in them lead  
happier and more useful lives.

PRESIDENT JIMMY CARTER  
ARRIVAL STATEMENT  
CARACAS, VENEZUELA  
MARCH 28, 1978

(ENGLISH)

1

THIS MORNING I LEFT THE UNITED STATES ON A JOURNEY  
OF SEVEN DAYS AND MANY THOUSANDS OF MILES.

---

ARRIVAL STATEMENT

E-2

AS I LEFT, I TOLD THE PEOPLE OF MY COUNTRY THAT MY PURPOSE  
IN MAKING THIS TRIP WOULD BE TO DISCUSS WITH THE LEADERS OF FOUR  
NATIONS THE GREAT ISSUES THAT WILL SHAPE OUR FUTURE AS A HUMAN  
FAMILY: PEACE, JUSTICE AMONG INDIVIDUALS AND AMONG NATIONS,  
THE DEFENSE OF HUMAN LIBERTY, HOW TO MAKE THE RESOURCES OF THE EARTH  
MEET THE NEEDS OF ALL THE WORLD'S PEOPLE.



ARRIVAL STATEMENT

E- 3

THERE IS NO PLACE I WOULD RATHER BEGIN SUCH A JOURNEY THAN  
HERE IN VENEZUELA, MY NATION'S ALLY IN SUPPORT OF DEMOCRACY AND ONE  
OF THE WORLD'S LEADERS IN THE SOLUTION OF THOSE ISSUES THAT  
TROUBLE US SO MUCH.

OF ALL THE TIES THAT UNITE OUR NATIONS, NONE IS STRONGER THAN  
THE DEVOTION WE SHARE TO LIBERTY.

---

ARRIVAL STATEMENT

E- 4

DURING MY VISIT I WILL PLACE A WREATH ON THE PANTHEON OF  
SIMON BOLIVAR, WHO IS AS ADMIRER BY MY PEOPLE AS HE IS BY YOURS.

WHENEVER WE HONOR ONE DEFENDER OF LIBERTY, WE HONOR ALL WHOSE  
LIVES SERVED THAT GREAT CAUSE.

JUST AS OUR CONTINENTS ARE LINKED, OUR DESTINIES ARE LINKED  
AS DEMOCRATIC NATIONS.

ARRIVAL STATEMENT

E-5

WE KNOW THAT WHAT IN THE MODERN WORLD AFFECTS ONE NATION  
EVENTUALLY WILL AFFECT ALL OF US.

THAT IS WHY THE STRENGTH OF YOUR DEMOCRATIC INSTITUTIONS  
HERE MEANS SO MUCH TO US.

WE KNOW THAT WHENEVER THE RIGHTS OF ANY INDIVIDUAL IN THE WORLD  
ARE DIMINISHED, OUR OWN RIGHTS ARE IN DANGER, AND THAT WHEREVER  
THEY ARE DEFENDED, AS IN VENEZUELA, OUR RIGHTS ARE STRENGTHENED.

---

ARRIVAL STATEMENT

E-6

YOUR COUNTRY HAS MANY TIMES SHOULDERED THE BURDEN OF  
REDUCING REGIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL TENSIONS, AND OF ATTEMPTING  
TO REDUCE PROLIFERATION OF CONVENTIONAL AND NUCLEAR ARMS.

IT IS THESE RESPONSIBILITIES WHICH WE SHARE THAT I WISH TO  
DISCUSS WITH YOUR PRESIDENT, AND MY FRIEND, CARLOS ANDRES PEREZ.

ARRIVAL STATEMENT

E-7

WE HAVE UNITED IN SEEKING COOPERATION ON ENERGY AND ON THE ECONOMIC ISSUES THAT EXIST BETWEEN THE NATIONS OF THE NORTH AND SOUTH.

VENEZUELA HAS BEEN AN IMPORTANT AND CONSTRUCTIVE LEADER IN THE MOVEMENT TOWARDS GREATER REGIONAL COOPERATION -- IN THE ANDEAN PACT, IN ITS CONTRIBUTION TO THE CARIBBEAN GROUP, AND IN ITS CREATIVE DIRECTION IN ESTABLISHING SELA -- THE LATIN AMERICAN ECONOMIC SYSTEM.

ARRIVAL STATEMENT

E-8

THE PEOPLE OF VENEZUELA WERE MOST GRACIOUS AND KIND IN THE WELCOME THAT WAS EXTENDED TO MY WIFE ROSALYNN ON HER VISIT HERE LAST YEAR, AND I AM VERY HAPPY TO RETURN WITH HER.

I AM PROUD TO BE HERE AMONG FRIENDS.

#

#

#

PRESIDENT JIMMY CARTER  
ARRIVAL STATEMENT  
CARACAS, VENEZUELA  
TUESDAY, MARCH 28, 1978

SEÑOR PRESIDENTE,  
AMIGOS:

ESTA MAÑANA SALÍ DE LOS ESTADOS UNIDOS EN UN VIAJE DE  
SIETE DÍAS Y MUCHOS MILES DE MILLAS.

ARRIVAL STATEMENT

S-2

CUANDO SALÍ, LE DIJE AL PUEBLO DE MI PAÍS, QUE MI OBJETO  
AL HACER ESTE VIAJE ES HABLAR CON LOS LÍDERES DE CUATRO NACIONES  
SOBRE LOS GRANDES TEMAS QUE DARÁN FORMA A NUESTRO FUTURO COMO GRAN  
FAMILIA HUMANA: LA PAZ, LA JUSTICIA ENTRE INDIVIDUOS Y ENTRE  
NACIONES, LA DEFENSA DE LA LIBERTAD HUMANA, Y COMO HACER QUE LOS  
RECURSOS DE LA TIERRA PUEDAN SATISFACER LAS NECESIDADES DE TODOS  
LOS PUEBLOS DEL MUNDO.

ARRIVAL STATEMENT

S-3

NO EXISTE LUGAR ALGUNO EN DONDE YO PREFIERA EMPEZAR TAL VIAJE  
MÁS QUE AQUÍ EN VENEZUELA, PAÍS ALIADO DEL MÍO EN NUESTRO APOYO A LA  
DEMOCRACIA, Y UNO DE LOS LÍDERES DEL MUNDO EN LA SOLUCIÓN DE ESTOS  
TEMAS QUE TANTO NOS PREOCUPAN EN LA EDAD MODERNA.

DE TODOS LOS LAZOS QUE UNEN A NUESTRAS NACIONES, NINGUNO ES  
MÁS FUERTE QUE LA DEVOCIÓN QUE COMPARTIMOS A LA LIBERTAD.

ARRIVAL STATEMENT

S-5

AL IGUAL QUE ESTÁN LIGADOS NUESTROS CONTINENTES, TAMBIÉN  
ESTÁN LIGADOS NUESTROS DESTÍÑOS COMO NACIONES DEMOCRÁTICAS.

SABEMOS QUE LO QUE EN EL MUNDO MODERNO QUE AFECTA A UNA NACIÓN,  
EVENTUALMENTE NOS AFECTARÁ A TODOS.

ESA ES LA RAZÓN POR LA CUAL EL VIGOR DE SUS INSTITUCIONES  
DEMOCRÁTICAS AQUÍ, SIGNIFICA TANTO PARA NOSOTROS.

ARRIVAL STATEMENT

S-6

SABEMOS QUE SIEMPRE QUE SE VEN DISMÍNUIDOS LOS DERECHOS DE  
CUALQUIER INDIVIDUO EN EL MUNDO, NUESTROS PROPIOS DERECHOS ESTÁN  
EN PELIGRO, Y QUE DONDEQUIERA QUE SON DEFENDIDOS COMO EN VENEZUELA,  
NUESTROS DERECHOS SE VEN FORTALECIDOS.

SU PAÍS HA SOPORTADO MUCHAS VECES LA CARGA DE REDUCIR LAS  
TENSIONES REGIONALES E INTERNACIONALES, Y DE TRATAR DE REDUCIR LA  
PROLIFERACIÓN DE LAS ARMAS NUCLEARES Y CONVENCIONALES.

ARRIVAL STATEMENT

S-7

SON ÉSTAS RESPONSABILIDADES QUE COMPARTIMOS, LAS QUE DESEO  
DISCUTIR CON SU PRESIDENTE, Y MI BUEN AMIGO, CARLOS ANDRÉS PÉREZ.

NOS HEMOS UNIDO EN BUSCA DE LA CÓOPERACIÓN SOBRE LA ENERGÍA  
Y SOBRE LOS TEMAS ECONÓMICOS QUE EXISTEN ENTRE LAS NACIONES  
DEL NORTE Y DEL SUR.

ARRIVAL STATEMENT

S-8

VENEZUELA HA SIDO UN LÍDER IMPORTANTE Y CONSTRUCTIVO EN EL  
MOVIMIENTO HACIA UNA MAYOR CÓOPERACIÓN REGIONAL -- EN EL PACTO ANDINO,  
EN SU APORTACIÓN AL GRUPO DEL CARÍBE, EN SU DIRECCIÓN CREADORA  
EN LA FUNDACIÓN DEL SELA, EL SISTEMA ECONÓMICO LATINOAMERICANO.

ARRIVAL STATEMENT

S-9

EL PUEBLO DE VENEZUELA FUE MUY GENTIL Y AMABLE EN LA  
BIENVENIDA QUE LE EXTENDIO A MI ESPOSA ROSALYNN EN SU VISITA  
AQUI EL AÑO PASADO, Y ESTOY MUY CONTENTO DE VOLVER CON ELLA,  
Y MI HIIJA AMY.

ESTOY ORGULLOSO DE ESTAR AQUI ENTRE AMIGOS.

# # #